

Hospitals-1927

Alabama.

Mobile, Ala., Register

FEB 15 1927

KAHN WILL GIVE START TO NEGRO T. B. SANITARIUM

Mobile Business Man's Gift
Will Be Supported by City,
County, Community Chest

A tuberculosis sanatorium for negro patients will be established in Mobile county in the near future under a co-operative program by which Sol Kahn, a Mobile business man, will finance the erection of the building and the city, county and Community Chest will provide for its maintenance.

Mr. Kahn, it was learned yesterday, recently volunteered to provide the necessary housing facilities providing arrangements could be made to finance maintenance and operation. It is proposed to establish it at Cottage Hill, where the sanatorium for white patients is located, to lessen the overhead expenses of operation. It will have a capacity for 20 or more patients.

City Commissioner Leon Schwarz, who has been handling the matter of working out plans for maintenance, appeared before the board of revenue yesterday and it passed a resolution expressing the willingness of the county to participate in the operating expenses on the same basis as the sanatorium for whites is maintained. The city commission, it is understood, will agree officially today to share the cost and that the Community Chest will be the other agency aiding in meeting the operating expenses.

Mr. Kahn, according to information obtained, will take steps to begin the erection of the building as soon as he is formally advised that arrangements have been made for its operation.

TUSKEGEE CLINIC TO TREAT VARIETY OF CASES

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 1.—A wide range of medical and surgical problems will be treated at the sixteenth annual clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which will be held at the Institute Hospital here April 3-8. The availability of a greater number and variety of clinical cases assures an instructive and interesting session. A full program with papers, demonstrations, operations and hospital inspection has been arranged. The Thursday afternoon session will

be held at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, No. 91.

For the first time the society will have a skin specialist, Dr. E. R. Alexander, of the Harlem Hospital, New York, who will give a demonstrated lecture on "Syphilis of the Skin." As another new feature Dr. Thomas H. Lanman, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and assistant surgeon at the Children's Hospital, Boston, will read a paper and give demonstrations on "Surgical Problems of Infancy and Childhood."

Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Institute Medical Director and Secretary-Treasurer of the Clinical Society, has recently returned from a tour of the world accompanying Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. While abroad Dr. Dibble had opportunity to observe clinical work in many countries. Some of the ideas he gained on his tour will be used at the clinic.

Among the prominent physicians and surgeons who are expected to attend the clinic are Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, President of the Society, and Director of the Department of Public Health, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. M. Curtiss and Dr. M. C. Dumas, of Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Dr. U. G. Dailey, of the Dailey Hospital and Sanitarium of Chicago; Dr. Walter Gray Pump and Dr. Peter Murray, of New York; Dr. F. Dennette Adams, of Boston; Dr. C. V. Rodman, of Nashville, Tenn.

SANITARIUM FOR NEGROES

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 26.—(I.N.S.)

An offer to provide a building to be used as a unit for colored patients has been made to the Mobile County Tuberculosis association by Sol Kahn, of Mobile, if the added maintenance cost is assumed by the city of Mobile, the county and the community chest.

Mr. Kahn's offer, it is estimated, represents a gift of approximately \$10,000. The sanitarium at Mobile is located west of the city in what is known as Cottage Hill. It has been notably successful in the treatment of tuberculosis under the direction of Dr. Lee Wright Roe, physician in charge and Mobile intern-

ist.

The commission at its regular meeting this week on resolution of Commissioner Schwarz, voted to join with the county board and the community chest in providing the added maintenance cost on pro-rate basis in order to make the Kahn gift available.

The commission further resolved, "that the gratitude of this commission be extended to Mr. Sol Kahn for his noble offer in behalf of suffering humanity."

THE JOHN A. ANDREW CLINICAL SOCIETY

The 16th Annual Clinic and the 10th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, beginning Sunday, April 3rd, and extending through the 7th.

Notwithstanding my absence from the country on a world-wide medical mission, plans are under way for bringing together a representative group of physicians and surgeons of both races, who will conduct the various clinics.

Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, director of the school of public health and hygiene, Howard University, Washington, D. C., was elected president of the clinical society last year, and he is working out many plans for the program.

For the first time in the history of the clinic, a dermatologist, Dr. E. R. Alexander, who is connected with the dermatological school of Harlem Hospital, New York, will appear on the program this year. Many of the specialists who have been with us in the past years are planning to attend. We consider ourselves very fortunate in having with us Dr. P. M. Murray of New York, Dr. Roscoe C. Giles and Dr. U. G. Dailey of Chicago, Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville, together with many others.

With Mr. R. R. Taylor, acting principal, and Dr. W. T. Darden, acting medical director, plans for the comfortable accommodation of the delegates and for the usual social features are being arranged.

We hope that you are planning to attend and that you will arrange now for your reservations.

Yours very truly,
EUGENE H. DIBBLE, Jr.,
Secretary-Treasurer

FEB 24 1927

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION TO BUILD UNIT FOR NEGROES

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CLINICAL SOCIETY MEETS IN TUSKEGEE

Two Hundred Patients Are
Treated and Fifty-Two Operations Performed

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, April 9.—Special to The Advertiser.—The 16th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew clinical society was held here Friday after five days of intensive study of medical and surgical problems. The sessions, according to the 122 physicians and surgeons attending, were the most successful in the history of the organization. More than 200 patients were treated. Twenty-four major operations and 28 minor operations were performed.

Members of the society addressed the student body in the institute chapel Wednesday evening. Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, director of the department of public health, Howard university, Washington, delivered the annual president's address. "The Equation of Life; Health is Wealth" was the subject of an address by Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of Durham, N. C. Others who spoke were Dr. M. O. Dumas of Washington; Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville and Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of Tuskegee institute who presided. The society was welcomed to Tuskegee institute by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal.

Election of officers was held Friday night and resulted as follows: Dr.

Joseph F. Laine, Louisville, Ky., president; Dr. A. B. McKenzie, Tuscaloosa, vice-president; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Tuskegee institute, secretary-treasurer; Dr. H. E. Lee, Houston, Tex., general supervisor of clinics; Dr. H. M. Holmes, Atlanta, supervisor of medical clinics; Dr. LeCount Cook, Washington, supervisor of surgical clinic; Dr. J. M. Franklin, Prairie View, Tex., secretary of surgical clinics; Dr. W. T. Ayers, Columbus, Ga., secretary of medical clinics. Dr. G. N. Woodward, Fort Valley, Ga., supervisor of anaesthetics; Dr. Richard Carey, Tuskegee, supervisor of eye, ear, nose and throat clinics; Dr. G. Norman Adamson, Ensley, historian; Dr. F. W. Willis, Chicago, roentgenologist; Dr. C. W. Reeves, Atlanta, recording secretary.

Tuskegee I. Clinic Opens April 3

TUSKEGEE, ALA. — The 16th clinic of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be held here April 3-8. Dr. E. R. Alexander of the Harlem Hospital, N. Y., will lecture on "Syphilis of the Skin." Dr. Thomas H. Lanman, assistant surgeon at the Children's Hospital, Boston, will give demonstrations on "Surgical Problems of Infancy and Childhood." Surgeon Extraordinary Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, Dr. A. M. Curtiss

and Dr. M. O. Dumas, D. C.; Dr. U. G. Daily, Chicago; Dr. Walter Gray Crump and Dr. Peter Murray of N. Y.; Dr. F. Dennette Adams, Boston; Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville.

HOLD CLINIC AT TUSKEGEE

John A. Andrew Society Gathers Medics of All Sections

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 15.—The 16th annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society closed here Friday after five days of intensive study of medical and surgical problems. The sessions, according to the 122 physicians and surgeons attending, were the most successful in the history of the organization. More than 200 out patients were treated. Twenty-four major operations and 28 minor were performed.

For the first time, the society had present a skin specialist, Dr. E. H. Alexander of the Harlem hospital, New York, who gave a demonstrated lecture on "Syphilis of the Skin" Tuesday evening. The paper and demonstration of Dr. Thomas H. Lanman on "The Surgical Problems of Infancy and Childhood" was also a new feature. Dr. Lanman is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and assistant surgeon at the Children's hospital, Boston. A full program of papers, operations and demonstrations and the availability of a greater number and variety of clinical cases gave opportunity for a wide range of medical and surgical work. The skilled surgical work of Dr. Walter G. Crump, F. A. C. S., proved particularly instructive.

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CLINICAL SOCIETY IN 16th MEETING AT TUSKEGEE INST.

122 Doctors Present and Several Score Opera- tions Performed

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Full Program Offered

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"The Equation of Life: Health

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NOTED MEDICS TO BE AT TUSKEGEE

Lay Plans for Meeting of John Andrew Clinical Association

Tuskegee, Ala., March 8.—In the absence of Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., medical director of Tuskegee institute, who is accompanying Robert R. Moton, principal, on a world tour, preparations for the sixteenth annual meeting of the John A. Andrew Clinical society, April 3-7, are being made under the united direction of Dr. Algernon B. Jackson of Washington, D. C. president of the society; Dr. R. Taylor, acting principal, and Dr. W. T. Warden, acting medical director.

Information received here indicates that the meeting will be more largely attended than any previous clinic of the society. From Washington, Boston, New York, Chicago, Atlanta and other cities sizable parties of physicians and surgeons are expected. Dr. Walter Gray Crump, fellow of

the American College of Surgeons of New York, whose surgical and diagnostic work at the clinic last year ranks with the best in the annals of the society, will again be present. Dr. Peter Murray, also of New York, will attend. From Washington are expected Dr. Jackson, Dr. Perry, Dr. A. M. Curtis, Dr. Alice Weld Tallant and Dr. I. R. Whipper of the Children's bureau, department of labor; Dr. M. O. Dumas, Dr. John K. Rector and others. Dr. F. Dennette Adams and Dr. Joa V. Meigs of the staff of the Massachusetts general hospital, Boston, will be present. Dr. U. G. Dailey, Dr. Roscoe C. Giles and Dr. F. W. Willis are expected from Chicago. Dr. C. V. Roman of Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. Roscoe Brown of Durham, N. C., and Dr. G. A. Howell of Atlanta, Ga., are among the physicians and surgeons expected to attend.

Much of Dr. Dibble's time while on his tour has been devoted to the study of clinics and hospitals in foreign lands. He has visited hospitals, had conferences with and witnessed operations performed by world renowned surgeons in Japan, India, Austria and in other countries. Some of the ideas he has gathered from this experience he hopes to use at the John A. Andrew clinics.

TUSKEGEE CLINIC TREATED OVER 200; TEXANS GET POSTS

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

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Recreation Bldg. At Vets' Hospital To Open Saturday

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 25.—The Hon. Bibb Graves, Governor of Alabama, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, will be the principal speakers at the dedication exercises Saturday afternoon, June 25, of the new recreation building of the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, No. 91. The keys of the new building which will be used as a recreation center for the patients of the hospital, will be turned over to Col. Joseph H. Ward, Medical Officer-in-charge, by L. H. Baxley of Washington, D. C., who will represent the Veterans' Bureau. Mayor G. B. Edwards of Tuskegee will present the Governor.

The new building was erected at a cost of \$70,000 and contains equipment amounting to \$5,000.

Hospitals - 1927

Alabama.

Dedicate New Recreation Building At United States Veterans' Hospital

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We hope that you are planning to attend and that you will arrange now for your reservations.

Yours very truly,
EUGENE H. DIBBLE, Jr.,
Secretary-Treasurer

"The hospital at Tuskegee is rated by the Veterans' Bureau as one of the best in the service", declared Mr. J. H. Baxley representing Director Hines of the Veterans' Bureau, in presenting to Colonel Joseph H. Ward, medical officer-in-charge, the keys of the new recreation building dedicated at the United States Veterans' Hospital, No. 91 Saturday afternoon June 23. Mr. Baxley commended the service which Colonel Ward has rendered in establishing and maintaining the high standard which has merited the bureau's rating.

"It was an appropriate step on the part of the government to establish this hospital here adjacent to Tuskegee Institute where the spirit of Booker T. Washington prevails, where the students are taught those principles which students of all races should learn: gentlemanly conduct, industrial training and loyalty to their government. No more worthy a successor to Dr. Washington could be found than the present principal Dr. Moton, who is carrying on those principles. As a native Alabamian, I am proud of Tuskegee Institute and this Hospital", Mr. Baxley stated.

Colonel Ward Accepts Keys
Colonel Ward, in accepting the keys to the building, acknowledged the responsibility it entailed and called attention to the fact that the purpose of the hospitalization program of the government was providing for the welfare for the patient.

"Other countries have other aims in their hospitalization programs," Colonel Ward stated. "But America puts her greatest stress on the patient himself. This government has found out that a man needs more than a good operation, more than a comfortable bed on which to sleep. This government has found out that there is a great therapeutic value in a smile, in good wholesome laughter, in a sense of joy. A feeling of comradeship creates in a human being a force which beckons him on to perfect health. And that is the part this building is to play in the care of the hospital men who come before us."

Dr. Moton Traces History

The history of the building was traced by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who first advocated the locating of the hospital at Tuskegee Institute and granted the Institute's land for the purpose. Dr. Moton appealed to the patients to continue their loyalty to the flag and country.

"I am on the program to speak of the history of this building", Dr. Moton said, "but the history of this building is brief and my knowledge of it even more brief. It was called to my attention by government officials—not Colonel Ward—that there was a sum in the treasury of the Veterans' Bureau which might be used for the purpose of erecting recreational buildings for disabled soldiers. It was only necessary to get the President to set it aside for this purpose with the sanction of the Veterans' Bureau. Colonel Ward attended to the latter, while I got in touch with the President. I wrote a letter to Mr. Coolidge. As you know, he does not talk much, but when he does, he speaks to the point. I asked Mr. Holsey to go to Washington to see him. Other friends of ours also were asked to see the President on behalf of the building. The money was set aside and here is the building."

Congratulates Colonel Ward

"I want to congratulate Colonel Ward and his magnificent staff and also the men who are privileged to be treated under the care of this hospital. Colonel Ward, by his great wisdom and interest in his work, has gained the confidence of both the black and white people of this state. For this we are very thankful."

"Now I wish for the fortunate men who are to use this building everything that come to them in health, happiness and joy."

"I hope that you will continue to show that loyalty that you displayed on Flanders Field, that you will never let this old flag down, never let it touch the ground. Don't let the old flag touch the ground in your life because this flag stands for purity."

honor, cleanliness and justice. Justice for every man, rich and poor, north, south, east and west, black and white."

Express Greetings and Appreciation

Adjutant-General F. E. Butler, representing Governor Bibb Graves, who was unable to be present, stated that Alabama should be proud of the work the Veterans' Bureau has done in locating the hospital in this state and adjacent to Tuskegee Institute where the patients could have their morale stimulated by the atmosphere of the place. Adjutant-General Butler was introduced by Mayor G. B. Edwards of Tuskegee.

Mr. Clarence Wynne, patient at the hospital, expressed the appreciation of the men for whom the building was erected pointing out the necessity for recreation in a full life.

The American Legion of Alabama was represented by Mr. S. C. Crockett, department adjutant, who brought greetings from the Legion and stated that his organization stood ready to do whatsoever it could for the advancement of the patients of the hospital.

Music was furnished by Mrs. Charles W. Kelly who rendered a vocal solo, Cadet Philmore Hall who, accompanied by the 24th Infantry band, gave a cornet solo. The audience, led by Mrs. Charles D. Hayden, sang a melody. The 24th Infantry band of Fort Benning, Georgia rendered several band selections. In the evening concert in the Institute Chapel.

The invocation was delivered by the Rev. G. Lake Imes and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Charles D. Hayden.

The Building

The new recreation building provides for the leisure hours of the men confined at the hospital. It is a brick structure built on the modern colonial style. It contains a theatre with a well equipped stage and a seating capacity of five hundred and fifty. There are also a billiard room, a rest room, a kitchenette and office

space for the Red Cross unit.

The ceremonies were attended by a large number of people from the city as well as from the Institute and Hospital.

SELMA ALA. 1927

NOV 9 1927

GOOD SAMARITAN ONE OF THE NOTABLE HOSPITALS OF CITY

The hospital established by Dr. L. L. Burwell in 1907 was the pioneer negro hospital of the city, and has retained its prestige up to the present time, being under the wing of the Vaughan Memorial Hospital group of physicians. At the time the infirmary was founded the Union Street Hospital, and the Vaughan Memorial both had houses in their yards for negro patients, but the Burwell met a necessity for an exclusively negro establishment and at the beginning commanded attention in hospital circles throughout the South owing to its work and high character of the staff.

The Good Samaritan Hospital, located on Voeglin street, is operated as an adjunct to the Baptist Hospital and is rendering a very fine service to the negro population, being administered by negro nurses and operated under the direct supervision of the Baptist Hospital staff. Several of the leading physicians of the city use its facilities for surgery cases when they are called upon to attend among the negroes.

SELMA ALA. 1927

NOV 21 1927

Farm Colony Planned To Care For Overflow Of Negro Insane Unit

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Nov. 21.—(AP)—Planning the establishment of a farm colony here which will relieve the Mount Vernon home for negro insane of its overflow of patients, the state of Alabama has purchased the O. O. McDaniel farm of 2,300 acres, located about four miles from Tuscaloosa on the Columbus road. General farming operations will be carried on there, says W. D. Partlow, head of the Alabama insane hospitals, and dairying and livestock raising will be stressed. The farm

colony will assist in the production of farm produce for the Bryce hospital and the Partlow home, both state institutions which are located in Tuscaloosa and are under Dr. Partlow's care.

It is expected that the new colony will care for about 100 negro men from the Mount Vernon hospital, says Dr. Partlow. It will in no way interfere with the continued operation of the Searcy hospital at Mount Vernon, but will relieve that state institution of its crowded condition and make unnecessary the building of additional facilities there. At the same time the farm here will serve a very useful purpose in assisting to supply the local institutions with farm produce.

"They flatter themselves that by this arrangement, which gives them ample facilities in their professional treatment, and also greatly diminishes the expense that would be incurred by medical attention at their homes, a liberal patronage will be extended them."—Aug. 30, 1850.

Start Selma Hospital

This led to the establishment of a hospital in Selma four years later, in 1854.

The Council was appealed to, and ceased its work of appropriating bonds for railroad building long enough to purchase thirty acres of land just outside the eastern margin of the city, and near a cold spring of water.

In 1879 the hospital was in charge of Dr. John H. Henry, with Mrs. Powers as stewardess. A separate building for negroes had been erected on the grounds.

Following this began the era of modern hospitals, of which the city has some of the finest in the country.

SELMA, ALA., JUNE 11, 1927
NOV 9 1927

NEGRO HOSPITAL ON CAHABA BANK FIRST KNOWN

English And Ulmer Open Steamboat Infirmary

The leading hospitals of Selma are its two magnificent memorial hospitals, the Vaughan and the King, and the Baptist Hospital, which are ranked among the best in the world in their appointments, and superior to many ordinarily considered as being in their class.

The pre-eminence of Selma in this respect is not due to an excess of sickness here, and in the surrounding country, but to the opposite fact—that it is one of the healthiest and most salubrious spots in the country, being the garden spot of Alabama.

For River Negroes

The first hospital was a little boarding house for afflicted negroes, mostly those employed on the river steamboats, started at Cahaba in 1850 by Doctors English and Ulmer.

In Selma, about the only place to leave stranger employes with broken arms, legs, or diseases, was the city calaboose. In this emergency the little hospital at Cahaba was announced one morning in the paper as follows:

INFIRMARY

"Doctors English and Ulmer have opened and fitted up in Cahaba an infirmary for the reception of negroes of both sexes.

Hospitals - 1927

AFRICA HAS "PERFECT" HOSPITAL—NATIVE PHYSICIANS MAKE GOOD

Washington, Jan. 25.—Sir Edward Thornton of South Africa recently stated that in Nigeria there is a hospital of two hundred beds, which cost \$1,250,000 and which is the most perfect and model hospital in the world. Sir Thornton had returned from a tour of the British, French, and Portuguese colonies of Africa. He found that Liberia had no public health administration at all.

"The French Government," Sir Thornton says, "in return for imposing conscription on her colonies, has undertaken to bring to them a public health administration, with medicines within reach of every native. The cost of putting white physicians into the colonies would have been enormous, and the French therefore had to educate the natives to be physicians. Consequently, a system of auxiliary native physicians has been perfected whose medical certificates are valid while in Governmental employ. There are now 78 native auxiliary physicians, 560 nurses, and about 60 midwives. In addition, a native medical school costing \$2,500,000 has been erected in Nigeria."

MANY AFRICAN DOCTORS

IN FRENCH AFRICA—ALSO GREAT HOSPITAL—FRANCE TRAINS THE NATIVES

Washington, Jan. 18, 1927.—Sir Edward Thornton of South Africa recently stated that in Nigeria there is a hospital of two hundred beds, which cost \$1,250,000, and which is the most perfect and model hospital in the world. Sir Thornton had returned from a tour of the British, French and Portuguese colonies of Africa. He found that Liberia had no public health administration at all.

"The French Government," Sir Thornton says, "in return for imposing conscription on her colonies, has undertaken to bring to them a public health administration, with medicines within reach of every native. The cost of putting white physicians into the colonies would have been enormous, and the French therefore had to educate the natives to be physicians. Consequently, a system of auxiliary native physicians has been perfected, whose medical certificates are valid while in Governmental employ. There are now 78 native medi-

physicians, 560 nurses, and about 60 midwives. In addition, a native medical school costing \$2,500,000 has been erected in Nigeria."

Africa Has Perfect Hospital

Native Physicians Are Making Good

Washington, Jan. 15.—Sir Edward Thornton of South Africa recently stated that in Nigeria there is a hospital of two hundred beds, which cost \$1,250,000 and which is the "most perfect and model hospital in the world." Sir Thornton had returned from a tour of the British, French and Portuguese colonies of Africa. He found that Liberia had no public health administration at all.

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NIGERIA, AFRICA, GETS \$1,250,000 MODERN HOSPITAL

Has No Public Health Board; French Train Native Doctors

Sir Edward Thornton of South Africa, who has just completed an extensive tour of British, French and Portuguese African colonies, informs the public that a modern hospital has been built in Nigeria at a cost of \$1,250,000. He claims that it is the most perfectly modern-

Africa.

ly equipped hospital in the world. He also says that the French government, in consideration of conscription on the natives of her colonies, has established a medical administration; and as white physicians would be too expensive to employ, thousands of native Africans are being taught to be physicians and nurses.

Seventy-eight natives have graduated as physicians and 560 have been trained as nurses. Also a native medical school has been established in Nigeria.

Hospitals-1927

Republican

PHOENIX

ARIZONA

ISSUE OF

DEC 25 1927

Phoenix Has Fine Hospital For Colored

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

Memorial hospital, 1332 East Jefferson street, is generally conceded to be the finest and most completely equipped hospital owned and devoted to the welfare of colored people, west of the Mississippi river.

The hospital, now a recognizedly successful institution, has an interesting history which goes back 11 years to the time when Dr. W. C. Hackett, medical director of the institution, but then a penniless colored man, walked into Phoenix in search of employment. He wanted to earn enough money to enable him to pass the State Medical Board examinations and begin the practice of medicine.

His difficulties were overcome after a little more than six months, and with an excellent record in his examinations, started practice. For five years he worked among the people of his race, doing considerable charity work but continuously meeting conditions that told only too plainly of a need for a colored hospital.

He conceived the idea of a colored community hospital, and calling his people together, submitted the plan. It did not meet with success. Failing to find cooperation, Dr. Hackett established his own hospital, consisting of a few beds on the screen porch of his home and dedicated it to the memory of the great negro educator.

The hospital's capacities were overtaxed at once, and it was necessary for him to buy three lots adjacent to his residence, and erect thereon, six cottages for tubercular patients.

These are now thoroughly modernized, even to the point of having radio equipment, and have a registered nurse in attendance at all times. Unusually competent medical and nursing attention is available at all times at the hospital.

Dr. Hackett long has sought to turn the hospital over to some organization which will administer it properly so that the colored people always will be assured of adequate hospital facilities, but has found one to take it over. Meantime continues its administration.

BEGIN A NEW \$100,000 HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

PINE BLUFF, July 13. —Construction of the first of a \$100,000 state hospital for Negroes will begin here next week when contract is awarded for a \$20,000 brick veneer building at 14th avenue and State street, it was announced after a building permit for the work had been obtained.

The announcement made by E. E. Bright, supreme president of the Supreme Circle of Links, fraternal organization, also said W. E. Parker, local contractor, probably would be given the contract. This building will be ready for occupancy by October 1.

LITTLE ROCK

ARKANSAS

JUL 14 1927

Contract for Negro Hospital at Pine Bluff Awarded.

Special to the Gazette.

Pine Bluff, July 13.—W. E. Parker, local contractor, last night was awarded contract to construct a \$30,000 brick veneer building, the first unit of a \$100,000 hospital to be used by negroes of the state. The contract was awarded by Business and Professional League of Negroes, and the Building Committee of the Supreme Circle of United Order of Links, which is sponsoring the hospital. The hospital will be located at Fourteenth avenue and State street.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK

JUL 10 1927

Work on Negro Hospital at Pine Bluff Begins This Week.

Special to the Gazette.

Pine Bluff, July 9.—Construction of the first unit of a \$100,000 state hospital for negroes will begin here next week when contract is awarded for a \$20,000 brick veneer building at 14th avenue and State street, it was announced today after a building permit for the work had been obtained.

The announcement, made by E. E. Bright, supreme president of the Supreme Circle of Links, negro fraternal organization, also said W. E. Parker, local contractor, probably would be given the contract. This building will be ready for occupancy by October 1.

GRAPHIC

AUG 11 1927

CORNERSTONE WILL BE LAID TODAY FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

Excellent Program Is Arranged For This Afternoon At 14th And State

Corner stone laying of the first unit of the \$100,000 hospital to be erected at the corner of Fourteenth and State streets, will be held this afternoon, in charge of the Supreme Circle of United Links, a colored fraternal organization.

The first unit will represent an outlay of about \$20,000 when completed and the additional units will follow until the \$100,000 structure is raised.

Today's ceremonies will be in charge of Dunbar Lodge, No. 394 and will be assisted by other local Masonic bodies of Pine Bluff. Dr. William Moore is worshipful master of this lodge.

Starting at 2:30 o'clock the meeting will be started with a meeting in the Masonic temple. From the temple a line will be formed and the members will march from there to the cornerstone laying.

Following is the program: From 2:30 to 3 o'clock, march from Masonic temple at Fourth avenue and State street to Fourteenth and State street; assembling of audience with song, America, lead by band; invocation by Dr. P. L. Johnson, pastor of Allen Temple, A. M. E. church; presentation of the chairman of the meeting by Dr. F. P. Lytes, supreme financial secretary of the hospital board; remarks by Chairman Wm. Townsend; laying of corner stone by Dunbar Lodges, F. and A. M.; Mayor W. L. Toney, speech; Charles E. Taylor, secretary of Chamber of Commerce, speech; Hon Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock, speech.

The response will be made by Dr. H. Clayborn, editor of Arkansas

News. Son, the Rainey Jubilee Singers; Introduction of principal speakers by Prof. R. E. Malone, superintendent of the A. M. and N. college; address, Prof. John Andrew Patterson; song, eight Baptist church quartet; introduction of supreme officers and directors of supreme circle of United Links, by chairman; expression by all physicians of Pine Bluff, Jefferson county and southeast Arkansas; song, led by band; benediction.

Hospitals-1927

California.

NEGROES DEMAND PLACE IN HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL

**Protest Refusal to Admit
Negroes on Ground, "That
It Hadn't Been Done
Before"**

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 24.—
(PCN) *7-13-27* Negro citizens of San
Diego *have* been refused admit-
tance to the training school for
nurses maintained at the general
hospital because "it hadn't been
done before" and not because of
any racial objection, stated the
board of supervisors recently to

a delegation of white and colored
citizens who are investigating the
recent refusal of the board to ad-
mit for training two colored girls,
recent graduates of a San Diego
hospital. Following the confer-
ence the matter was submitted to
Dr. Stevenson for his considera-
tion.

Several years ago a similar fight
was made in Los Angeles with the
result that colored nurses and in-
ternes are employed at the Los
Angeles County General Hospi-
tal.

Hospitals - 1927

NURSES ARE INDIGNANT; SECRETARY WORK ORDERS HOSPITAL INVESTIGATION

The first meeting of the committee of nurses that will investigate the Freedmen's Hospital nurse training school was held Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Hubert Work, secretary of the Interior, outlined to it the scope of its work.

This committee consists of superintendents of nurses appointed by the surgeon general of the Public Health Service, the surgeon general of the Navy, and the surgeon general of the Army from each of their services to make a study of the Freedmen's Hospital nurse training school. This committee was appointed at the request of Secretary of the Interior Work.

The Freedmen's Hospital nurse training school is lacking in personnel and equipment. An effort to improve conditions was made when President Coolidge on March 2 transmitted to Congress a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of the Interior to provide additional facilities for housing nurses at Freedmen's Hospital. The amount asked for was \$165,000.

A Necessity

With the letter of transmittal from the President was also a letter addressed to the President by H. M. Lord, director of the Bureau of the Budget, setting forth the necessity and the reasons for submitting the estimate in the closing days of the sixty-ninth Congress.

General Lord asked for the sum of \$150,000 for an addition to and remodeling of the nurses' home at Freedmen's Hospital, and the sum of \$15,000 for dining room and kitchen facilities.

"The purpose of this estimate," he said, "is to provide for enlarging and improving the facilities for housing the graduate and student nurses at Freedmen's Hospital in the District of Columbia, so as to provide for an additional force."

"The Secretary of the Interior reports that the present force of nurses is entirely inadequate to properly supervise and care for patients, and that an additional force is urgently required if the hospital is to meet the proper

standards of an accredited school of nursing.

Increased Force

"The Secretary states that the first step would be to provide housing facilities for an increased nursing force, leaving the matter of the employment of additional personnel to a future estimate."

This estimate was caught in the legislative jam resulting from the filibuster against the Reed "slush fund" investigating committee resolution, and was never reported from the Senate appropriations committee to which it was referred.

Petition for Removal

The student nurses are indignant. They have petitioned Dr. William A. Warfield, surgeon-in-chief, to remove Miss Emma Mae Irwin, superintendent of nurses. The graduate nurses have become interested in the fight for improving the conditions in the nurse training school. They are appealing to Senators and Representatives to bring the nurse training school up to the highest standards.

Since the nurses filed their complaint against Miss Irwin, the head nurse of the hospital, it is claimed that a reign of terror has existed at the nurse home. Several efforts to prevent the nurses from meeting have been made. Nurses who were considered leaders in the fight on Miss Irwin have been intimidated in various ways. The situation has become so serious that Attorney George E. C. Hayes has been retained as counsel for the nurses.

NEW YORK NEWS

ISSUE OF

COLORED MEDICAL AID

Washington, D. C., March 13 (U. P.).—Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist, has pledged \$250 a month to be apportioned for use of medical internes at a colored hospital here.

D.C.

INTERNES AT FREEDMEN'S TO GET SALARY OVER HEAD OF WARFIELD

Through the strenuous efforts made during the past three months by the interne staff of Freedmen's Hospital, headed by Dr. Harry D. Harper, president of the interne body, the young doctors will receive pay for the rest of this year, beginning July 1.

The lack of pay for the internes has been a point of contention for several years. Not until this year, however, was the matter carried so far as to get results.

The internes communicated and conferred with Hubert Work, secretary of the interior department, and with appropriations committee; and pointed out to them their justification for requesting pay.

Government Employees Paid

They stated that board, room and limited wash do not adequately meet the demands of a civilization as found in Washington among professional men; that Freedmen's is a government hospital, and all such hospitals pay their employees; and that all employees at Freedmen's except the internes receive some monetary compensation.

Because of the worthiness of their efforts and their arguments, Dr. Work has stipulated the sum of \$10.00 per month for the rest of this year, the check for which is now in the hands of the hospital officials. An attempt to get an appropriation equal to this, or similar in effect, for succeeding groups of internes will be made.

It has been claimed that previous efforts on the part of internes to get pay has been balked by the officials at Freedmen's who either discouraged or failed to encourage such action. The lack of an appropriation for such remuneration has always been given as an excuse for its lacking. Practically all of this blame has been laid at the door of Dr. William A. Warfield, head of the hospital.

CLERKS CHARGE HEAD OF HOSPITAL FORCES THEM TO PAY FOR UNEATEN MEALS

Dr. William A. Warfield, chief surgeon at Freedmen's Hospital, is involved in another row growing out of his administration of the hospital.

This time it is a dispute with members of the hospital clerical force over deductions from their pay. They have filed with him a written protest against the practice of deducting charges for meals not eaten from their monthly pay.

Members of the hospital clerical force request that they be paid their monthly salaries in full. They are willing to stop eating at the hospital. They say that no deductions are made from the pay of those members of the clerical staff and the engineering force who eat only one meal a day, but that those who eat two or three meals a day have deductions made from their month salaries for a month's subsistence regardless of whether the meals are eaten.

Hospital meal hours are inconvenient, they state. Breakfast is served at 7 a.m. and dinner at 5 a.m. If they are not on time at meal hours, they cannot eat but charges for the meals are made just the same. Some of the clerks live quite a distance from the hospital. Some have families. Some are attending evening school. These meal hours work a hardship upon them, they say.

Dr. Warfield sought to "pass the buck" in this dispute by referring the clerks to the Secretary of the Interior, the hospital being under the Interior Department. He was directed to settle the dispute. He then advised the clerks that they would have to wait until the close of this fiscal year and until a new

appropriation became available before an adjustment could be made. In the meantime, deductions are continuing to be made from the salaries of the clerks for meals at the rate of so many a month whether eaten or not.

Hospitals - 1927

WILMINGTON
DELAWARE

SEP 20 1927
**PLAN UPLIFT OF
COLORED RACE**

Universal Home, Hospital
and Temple Tells of For-
ward Aims

**HOSPITAL, HOMES
PART OF PROGRAM**

The Universal Home, Hospital and Temple has been incorporated by well-known colored residents for the uplift of members of their race in all walks of life. A committee comprising Charles H. Colburn, Tobias E. Whitten, W. T. McKissick, Mrs. Anna Kennard, Mrs. Meta S. Boddy and George T. Jackson, has issued the following statement explaining the objects and plan of the project:

"We have incorporated the Universal Home, Hospital and Temple under the laws of the State of Delaware, whose object and purpose are for the uplift of the colored people in all walks of life and any part of the world. To aid and assist servants, laborers, farmers, tradesmen, tradeswomen, ministers, missionaries, educators, teachers, social workers, nurses, doctors, druggists, dentists, undertakers, lawyers, men, women and children, all creeds and religions. Aim: mutual; motto: (one for all, and all for one.)

"How will it be supported: By popular subscription, solicitors, and canvassers, by membership, by donations, gifts, wills, legacies, by special committees and drives, membership dues, charges for life membership of inmates, philanthropic men, women, money foundations, endowments. The colored people need homes, hospitals and temples and homes to take care of themselves, and inmates able to pay charges of hospitals and temples. To take the sick where

they can receive medical attention and surgical operations, clinics and temples where the people can go and hold religious services and have instructions of all creeds and religions and Jesus Christ be preached according to the dictates of their consciences.

"If the wisest and richest and the most civilized people resort to these institutions as best and quickest help, then why not we the poorest of races look out for the present and unborn generations to come. We are dying at a faster rate than the other races by 3 per cent. therefore, we have commenced the Good Samaritan work under the name of The Universal Home, Hospital and Temple, Incorporated, for the uplift of colored people, in the work of health centers, where we can hold our stations and traveling clinics.

"The child's health centers and clinics:—Children from 1 to 8 years of age, membership joining fee \$1, dues 15 cents per month, \$1.80 per year; paid cash in advance \$1.

"Junior membership, from 8 to 21 years of age, joining fee \$2.50; dues 20 cents per month, \$2.40 per year; paid in advance \$2.

"Adult membership, joining fee \$5; dues 25 cents per month, \$3 per year; paid in advance \$2.50.

"By joining these health centers makes you a member and owner of The Home, Hospital and Temple, Incorporated.

"The Universal Home, Hospital and Temple, Inc., (a mutual corporation created for the uplift of Colored people, and a benefit to the race) has opened a working program at \$1 per membership joining fee, to say nothing about the dues per year, which will be a great revenue of maintenance and support. The \$2.50 membership joining fee will give a large working program which will give all the race some work to do along the line of this enterprise, and will build substantial Universal Homes, Hospitals and Temples in every state of the United States and elsewhere at a reasonable cost, with the aid and assistance and co-operation of the other support as mentioned in the above statement and those hereinafter mentioned.

"This corporation is open and invites the co-operation of all to help work out this program. This Universal Home, Hospital and Temple wants the co-operation of the Negro Business League as suggested by Dr. R. Moton, its president, who said they were willing to co-operate with any individual, organization or corporation that could effect an enterprise that would help all of the race.

"This corporation wants the co-

operation of the National Medical Association to bring into effect the advice the Mayor of Detroit gave in his welcome address to them—to build, first, churches, and then hospitals for the uplift of the race.

"This corporation wants and invites the Elks to spend something each year in homes, hospitals and temples for the race. In short, this Universal Home, Hospital and Temple, Inc., wants all of the organized bodies, schools and all societies and individuals to help carry his program into effect for the uplift of humanity. When this program is carried out we will have homes, hospitals and temples to help the race.

"This corporation has created and needs a Universal Home, Hospital and Temple Magazine so all of the people can be benefited. To make his medium a success, we need the co-operation of all the editors and writers of the race and out of the race to encourage the enterprise. There will be money enough to pay good salaries and commissions to all who are concerned in the uplift of humanity.

"We are organizing health centers and placing units for a big drive in October desiring the help of all the people. Write us for full information. Very truly yours,

"The Universal Home, Hospital and Temple, Incorporated, Charles H. Colburn, Tobias E. Whitten, W. T. McKissick, Mrs. Anna Kennard, Mrs. Meta S. Boddy, George T. Jackson, committee."

WILMINGTON
DELAWARE

NOV 23 1927

**HOSPITAL FOR
COLORED RACE**

Erection of Temples and
Homes Also Object of
Negro Association

**START CAMPAIGN
FOR FUNDS SOON**

With the object of securing funds with which to erect homes, hospitals and temples for the colored race, the Universal Home Hospital and Temple

Association soon will start a campaign in this city. It is a welfare organization of well-known colored men and women who desire their race to do something tangible in the way of providing and operating their own institutions. Officers of the organization today issued the following statement of its aims:

Universal Home, Hospital and Temple, has been incorporated and endorsed by well known colored members and residents for the uplift of members of the race in all walks of life, comprising: Charles A. Colburn, Tobias E. Whitten, W. T. McKissick, Mrs. Annie Kennard, Mrs. Meta S. Boddy, George T. Jackson, the Rev. Augustus Scott, the Rev. B. T. Moore, the Rev. R. E. Williams, the Rev. W. C. Parker, the Rev. J. R. Brown, the Rev. Wm. W. Hoy, the Rev. Robert C. Williams, the Rev. H. M. Chapman, the Rev. John L. Taylor, the Rev. Wm. R. Rutledge, the Rev. O. J. Tillman, the Rev. J. H. Bell, Sr., the Rev. W. H. Forward, the Rev. J. T. Wallace, the Rev. M. H. Murphy, the Rev. J. W. Ware, the Rev. C. W. Pullett, N. J., the Rev. H. Y. Arnett, presiding elder; the Rev. J. C. Dennison, the Rev. T. H. Woodley, presiding elder; Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, Dr. Harvey A. Murray, J. B. Cross, Miss Marie L. Jones, Dr. Harlan A. Cuff, Councilman John O. Hopkins, Dr. J. B. Stubbs, John W. Thompson, Mrs. E. Gertrude Rose, the Rev. Wm. E. Hilton, Dr. O. N. Smith, Ernest L. Jones, Councilman William J. Winchester, Dr. E. W. Hubert, Dr. F. H. Butler, the Rev. W. S. Drummond, the Rev. F. O. T. Laws, Floyd L. Tomlinson, the Rev. J. S. Hemsley, the Rev. N. T. Johnson, Mrs. Ida B. Carpenter Gould, Dr. T. M. Lewis, Mrs. Sophia James Edwards, Mrs. E. W. America, Miss Lucy E. Moore, Mrs. Grace L. Black, Miss Syllila Seeny, John C. Briscoe, Mrs. Dora L. Briscoe, Miss Annie Redding, M. C. Hopkins, N. J., Mrs. Marie Rounds, N. J., Mrs. Isabella Brown, N. J., Frank Brown, N. J., George E. White, Mrs. Florence E. Tiller, Pa., Mrs. Marguerite Stafford, Mrs. Mary Alvonia Russell, N. J., Mrs. Anna Hoxter, Mrs. Louisa Holland, Miss Annie Smith, Mrs. Eliza Chase, Mrs. Louisa Hines, Mrs. Mamie White, Mrs. Ida K. Showell, James H. Lewis, Miss A. R. Young, Mrs. L. Catherine Harris, Mrs. Addie Elsey, Mrs. Eliza J. Burton, Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, Miss Bessie E. Mayo, Mrs. C. Copeland, Mrs. Maggie Johnson, Mrs. M. F. Young, Mrs. Mary V. Truesdale, Mrs. Julia Harris, D. E. Harris, and Mrs. Reba Young.

"There are some of the men and women of our group, not all, but thousands, who are thinking the time has come for more dependence upon self help, and they are willing to put

forth efforts to bring it about in home, hospitals and temples at sacrifices, and there are a host of white friends who want to see the race have self help and are willing to help as they have always done. They see the needs of the race better than we do, for they have the same things we need and are enjoying them now, every day. They assure us if we will come together in united efforts for the good of all, they will help us build homes, hospitals and temples as we have incorporated.

"The colored people in Delaware have been blessed along a great many lines, and have much to be thankful for from the aid of the white people both men and women. We have had our educational needs well provided for, unlike other states, by the good Samaritan spirit of Mr. P. S. du Pont, who gave schools all over Delaware for the race, and is now building the high school in Wilmington a very large cost which shall be remembered by unknown generation to come.

"There are other men who have helped the race in Delaware in many ways than one. The newspapers have always shown a willingness to write up and publish our cause and need for the uplift of the race. We have gone to the Legislature and gotten appropriations for the colored people in homes and schools and the lawmakers have shown willingness to help us in several ways.

"Therefore, we feel that we will be successful in bringing about these homes, hospitals and temples as there are no greater needs of the race than hospitals.

"We are now planning to put on drive to secure means for a location and to make a start for such institutions. We are now securing members and organizing health centers and units so we can be benefited by clinic and medical aid."

copy
WILMINGTON

DELAWARE

SEP 2 1 1927
ORGANIZATION FORMED
TO AID NEGRO RACE

A colored organization, the Universal Home, Hospital and Temple, has recently been incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware for the betterment and the uplift of the colored people in all walks of life. Children and adults are being canvassed and urged to join this organization. the dues for each year being but a small sum.

In addition, the Universal Home, Hospital and Temple, Inc., wants all of the organized bodies, schools and societies to help carry the program out for the uplift of humanity. Health centers are being opened and in a short time it is hoped to build institutions and hospitals.

Hospitals - 1927

Florida.

TAMPA, FLA. Times

JAN 25 1927

BOARD TO SEEK FULL FUND FOR JOB BY BALLOT

Commission Expected
to Set Election
Date Today.

Tampa will be asked to vote \$500,000 bonds to complete the municipal hospitalization program—including the unfinished hospital on Davis Islands, and a complete institution for negroes—just as soon as the law governing special elections will permit.

A decision to adopt this method of completing the city's hospital program was reached this morning at a special session of the city commission in the office of Mayor Perry G. Wall.

Commissioner W. J. Barritt, who moved to call the election, announced that a formal resolution instructing Doyle E. Carlton, city attorney, to take the necessary legal steps would be offered at the regular session at 2 o'clock. The election will be held about March 15.

The sum fixed will cover the left wing of the hospital in Marjorie Park and all equipment necessary for the whole hospital plant. It also will include \$100,000 for a negro hospital and will provide all equipment necessary for it.

The commissioners stated that a definite announcement of the exact figures covering the different items of expense will be made before the election, but \$500,000 has been agreed upon as sufficient to care for all needs.

Will Be Third Issue.

The election will call for the third issue of bonds for hospital purposes in the city. An original issue calling for both white and negro hospitals was augmented by bonds authorized by the state legislature amounting to \$1,250,000. This amount has been exhausted with the hospital complete except the west wing, and no provision for a negro hospital.

The walls and floors of the west wing have been completed and it is estimated that to provide nurses' quarters, two floors, with wards and special rooms on the remaining floors, an additional expenditure of \$271,380 will be needed.

Bids already have been authorized for equipment, which will be purchased on approval and it is the opinion of the commission that the exact sum to be spent for this purpose can be determined before the election is held.

For the past several weeks a method of financing the hospital program has been under consideration. W. Lesley Brown, city manager, reported some time ago that under the Tampa local improvement act which grants the city the right to issue \$200,000 bonds annually, the Davis Islands hospital can be completed.

Lowry Opposed Vote.

Tampa bankers also offered to underwrite the city's contract to finish the much discussed west wing. Neither of these plans met with the approval of all of the commissioners.

Two methods of issuing additional bonds were also considered: Either by special election or by asking authority from the state legislature in April.

Commissioner S. L. Lowry opposed calling an election and expressed the opinion that such an election would be defeated by the people of Tampa.

Today, however, he agreed to the plan offered by the other commissioners and the call was authorized unanimously.

Fort Myers, Fla., Press

SEP 16 1927

Chattahoochee Now Has 2,754 Patients

Dr. Folmar Is Newly
Named Superintendent
of Institution

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 16.—The Florida State hospital at Chattahoochee had 2,754 patients at the end of August, compared with 2,741 at the beginning of the month, according to a report made to the state board of institutions by Dr. J. Q. Folmar, the newly-appointed superintendent.

Dr. Folmar was named by Gov. Martin to succeed W. C. Knott, when the latter was appointed state auditor. The report was the first for the new head.

When August opened, there were 925 white men, 775 white women, 586 negro men and 455 negro women at the institution. A total of 82 was admitted during the month, 13 were returned from furlough, and eight escapes were brought back.

During the month, 13 discharges were issued to patients, 35 deaths were recorded, 35 furloughs were issued, and 7 escaped.

The report of Dr. Folmar also showed that 85,314 patients were treated every day at the hospital.

The institution, Dr. Folmar reported is in excellent condition.

Each patient at the hospital is supported by the state upon a \$1 per day basis. A statement issued sometime ago by Treasurer J. C. Luning, however, indicated that the institution is being operated upon a much smaller expense scale made possible, it was stated, through the efficient manner in which various agricultural and industrial pursuits are handling really making the hospital self-sustaining.

Hospitals - 1927

TAMPA, FLA.

DEC 29 1926

THE NEGRO HOSPITAL

From C. E. Berkshire, Tampa: Editor: In your issue of December 29, 1926, a report of the meeting of the City Commissioners on Tuesday stated another item the suggestion that the Gordon Keller Hospital be used for the negroes after the new hospital is finished early next year.

It will be remembered some time ago when we voted bonds for hospitals it was stated specifically that \$35,000 be used for the negro hospital, and it looks like bad faith to use the \$35,000 at some other site, then place the negro hospital in a white neighborhood where the taxes have recently been quadrupled. Anyway it would not be good for the city to place the negro hospital so near to Plant Park and the Auditorium, even temporarily.

TAMPA, FLA.

FEB 14 1927

NEGRO HOSPITAL LOCATION IS UP

City Board to Hear Protest on Garcia Avenue Site.

A number of matters were scheduled for discussion at the meeting of the committee of the whole of the city commission today at 2 p. m.

Consideration was to be given the question of parking space for the Billy Sunday tabernacle. Other matters included a protest against location of the proposed negro hospital at the Garcia avenue bridge and the opening of Pine street.

Members of the civil service board were to meet with the commission for the purpose of submitting revised rules for 1927.

TAMPA, FLA. TRIBUNE

JAN 25 1927

DOCTORS TOLD CITY

MUST WAIT FOR MORE

MONEY FOR HOSPITAL

MAYOR ADVISES MEDICAL SOCIETY THAT NOTHING CAN BE DONE NOW

Financing for Completion of New Institution Must First Be Assured, He Says

A delegation of doctors, all members of the Hillsborough County Medical society, called on Mayor Wall yesterday afternoon regarding progress of plans to complete the municipal hospitalization program and were told that no change had been made in the policy to defer further activity until sufficient money was in sight to finish both the white and negro institutions.

The mayor is in favor of raising the \$500,000 required to complete the section for whites at the new hospital on Davis Islands and financing a \$100,000 negro institution either by direct loan from the banks or bond issue, preferably the latter plan.

Wants Money First

In discussing the financing with members of the city commission yesterday, Mayor Wall said the borrowing of a half million dollars by Tampa, which he described as a \$500,000,000 corporation, was comparable to a \$1,000,000 business concern going in debt for \$1,000.

The mayor told the doctors that he was heartily in favor of completing the entire hospital program but that he was unalterably opposed to going into the remainder of the program until the financing was assured.

Commissioner Lowry, chairman of the hospital committee of the city commission, is in favor of diverting \$120,000 remaining in the general improvement fund to paying for part of the unfinished west wing of the Davis Islands hospital and finishing the remainder out of the new fund, which will be available at the beginning of the fiscal year.

Duty to Taxpayers

The mayor believes, however, that the administration is obliged to the taxpayers to build the negro hospital because the bond issue called for two institutions to care for both races. It

was brought out at a recent meeting of the commission that the institution on Davis Islands and the negro hospital could be completed and built and both buildings equipped for approximately \$500,000.

TAMPA, FLA. TRIBUNE
FEB 3 1927

THE HOSPITAL BONDS.

Now that the people have been called to vote, on March 29, on an issue of \$500,000 in bonds for the completion of Tampa's hospital program and the promise is made that they are to be given full information as to the present situation and the need for this large addition to the already goodly sum—\$1,250,000—which they previously authorized for hospital purposes, there is one matter that had might as well be understood first as last.

That is that it is assurance that the people of Tampa want in regard to this matter—and not information.

There is no one who can possibly vote in the forthcoming election who does not know that as matters now stand Tampa has an uncompleted hospital for whites, which somebody has gone so far as to say will be useless unless completed, and that nothing whatever has been done toward providing a negro hospital. Everybody knows that this money must be provided, else the Davis Islands structure will stand as a denial of Tampa's public spirit and be more or less of a white elephant. It is known, too, that negro hospitalization must be provided, unless it is desired to break faith with that race, which is dependent upon the white one in such matters, to shun an all too plain civic duty, and to expose our own race to needless dangers.

So we say that there is no necessity for a campaign of information. The people are informed.

But assurance is needed.

And the assurance that is needed is assurance that commission government will take this \$500,000, if the bond issue is authorized, and do what is to be done with it. By this it is meant assurance that commission government will take this money and fully complete and equip the white hospital and provide a completed negro hospital without at any time in the near future asking for more for such purposes. In other words, what is needed is assurance that commission government can be relied upon to do what it is told to do, for when bond issues are voted for specific purposes it amounts to the people telling the commissioners, who are the people's servants and not their masters, that certain things are to be done, and to be done for a certain sum.

It is well known that Tampa voted \$250,000 for hospital purposes—for providing a negro hospital and making additions to the present Gordon Keller Memorial hospital structure, and that upon having it presented to them that such a sum and the program contemplated would not adequately provide for hospital needs the people went to the polls and increased the hospital bond issue by \$1,000,000, giving a total of \$1,250,000 for the erection of a white hospital, the providing of a negro hospital and the furnishing and equipping of both. It is as well known that more than the total sum set aside for hospital purposes was by commission government contracted to be paid for the Davis Islands buildings, commission government knowing at the time that it let such a contract that it had done nothing toward a negro hospital and that the contract by which it bound the city of Tampa called for an uncompleted building, as well as that no sort of provision had been made for one single thing in the way of equipment and furniture for either the white or negro hospital. To state it another way, and so plainly that there can be no mistaking what is meant, it is well known that commission government deliberately adopted a course in reference to the hospital business that was different from the one charted by the people at the polls and which could mean but one thing—and that thing that the taxpayers would have to dig for more money before the hospitals were provided. Saying it in still another fashion, it is well known that commission government has done what it wanted to do in relation to the hospital enterprise, instead of what the people directed it to do. Stating it again differently, commission government has put the hospital chestnuts in the fire and the taxpayers are to pull them out, or let them go to ruin.

Unless commission government can absolutely assure the voters that it will not again repeat its past performances or stage another somewhat resembling them it is waste of time and money to ask the voting of this \$500,000 worth of bonds.

This paper has no idea as to just how this assurance can be given. It does know that it must be given, if the bonds are to be voted.

There is no use for any one to attempt to deny that the recent annexation proposition, which should have carried—and which would have carried under other conditions—was defeated because the people did not want to vote that territory and its people under the government Tampa has. It is a pity that so great a city has a government that actually stands in the way of its proper enlargement, as in this instance. That, however, does not

change the fact that Tampa has such an one.

If the proposed bond issue fails to carry it will be because the people are afraid to trust commission government to do what needs to be done in the premises, such fear being legitimately based upon what it has already done in regard to the hospital undertaking. If there ever was in all the world a case of the powers that be having overridden the mandates of the people and substituting their will and their plans for those of the people it is presented by what has transpired in reference to Tampa's enlarged hospital program.

There is no reason for thinking that \$500,000 more hospital funds will be provided unless every vestige of doubt that the two hospitals will be completed to the last necessary detail if that sum is provided is removed.

If the campaign for the bond issue is to be one of "information" only its defeat is foretold. If it is to be one of "assurance" and the people are made to know that the "assurance" is of such a character as will actually assure, the issue will likely carry. The question to be voted upon is not whether the hospital program shall be carried out but whether commission government can be relied upon to carry it out without a repetition of its past performances in the premises.

Such is the situation. There is no sort of good that can come from attempting to disguise it.

TAMPA, FLA. Tribune

MAR 4 1927

Completing The Hospital

Surprisingly little interest is being shown in the election which has been called to authorize a bond issue of \$500,000 for the purpose of completing and equipping the new city hospital and building a hospital for negroes. This is the usual fate of bond issue elections for very important public purposes. In this instance, however, the taxpayers of Tampa are called upon to perform a public duty; and we know of no more important question that has been brought before the voters of Tampa in recent years.

It should be known, in the first place, that the necessity of providing additional funds for the hospital arose from the fact that a promised and expected donation toward the cost of its erection failed to materialize, for reasons mainly providential. This fact is not generally understood and is not recognized by those who are actively opposing the additional bond issue.

It should be further known and un-

derstood that the bugaboo of increased taxation as a result of the proposed issue is so insignificant as to merit but little consideration when the importance of the project is grasped. In brief, this increased taxation will amount to simply this: A taxpayer who pays \$100 city taxes now would have to pay just one dollar more to take care of these bonds. Not even our most zealous "kickers" about high taxes can justly contend that this increase would be burdensome or oppressive.

The question before the taxpayers of Tampa is clearly defined. Are we to vote sufficient money to complete this great hospital, which will be one of Tampa's most notable institutions, a lasting credit to the city, adequate to meet all the demands of a growing population for years to come, serving to make Tampa the hospital center of the state and to bring to this city thousands of people from other places for the facilities and treatment here made possible; or are we to leave it incomplete, lacking essential and necessary wards, services and equipment, merely an approach to what it should be, constituting a lamentable indictment of the public spirit, pride, and faith of the people of Tampa?

The Tribune does not believe for a moment that the property-owners of Tampa, who are qualified to vote in the coming election, will give a negative answer to this call. We believe that the common sense of the people of Tampa, regardless of what has been done or what hasn't been done in the hospital matter, will dictate that the hospital MUST BE COMPLETED, and that it would be not only civic folly but economic error to refuse to authorize the expenditure necessary to complete it.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

APR 2 1927

A MAYOR FIGHTS ERECT HOSPITALS

TAMPA, Fla., April 2—(Special). Despite the defeat of a bond issue calling for \$400,000 to complete and equip the Davis Islands hospital and \$100,000 to build a negro hospital, Mayor Wall has declared he will see that the hospitals are built even if every man, woman and child in Florida comes out against it.

Proposed Site for Hospital For Negroes Is Protested

Property owners in the vicinity of the west ends of Palm and Ross avenues, near the Garcia avenue bridge, have filed a protest with the city commission against the proposed erection of the new negro hospital in that section.

The petitioners declared that the hospital "would work a very serious and irreparable injury to our property," and pointed out that there are "several localities where the area represented by negro population is ample for the location of the institution."

The matter will be placed before the commission at its regular meeting tomorrow.

Homerville, Ga. Tribune

MAR 31 1927

Florida Colored Doctors To Visit Hospital Here—

The negro State Medical, Pharmaceutical and Dental Societies of the state of Florida are meeting in Tallahassee today and an arrangement has been made for a motorcade to bring the professional men of that state and South Georgia to inspect the John D. Archbold Memorial Hospital, as one of the finest and most modern in the entire south. This was done in view of the fact that modern hospitalization is rapidly becoming standardized and all hospitals are being urged to meet those standards. The colored professional men of Florida will be received at the hospital and shown through it by Director Bevans and members of the personnel of the institution this afternoon at five o'clock.

LETTERS BEING SENT TO VOTERS TELLING HOSPITAL BOND NEED

QUALIFICATIONS FOR BAL- LOT FIXED BY LAWS OF STATE

Ownership of Property Manda- tory As Protection for City Funds

Mailing of letters to every voter whose name is on the registration lists of the city, explaining in detail the various steps leading to the adoption of plans for the new municipal hospital and the necessity for an additional bond issue of \$500,000 to complete it, continued at the city hall yesterday.

The lists show between 7,000 and 8,000 registrants, it was said at Mayor Wall's office, but it is likely a considerable number of these do not possess the legal qualifications necessary to vote in the bond election March 29. These qualifications, it was explained are that the voter must have been a resident of Florida one year, a resident of Hillsborough county six months, and a resident of the precinct in which he or she desires to vote for at least 60 days last preceding the date of election.

Must Own Property

In addition to these residence qualifications, the voter must be a property owner in Tampa and must have his or her poll tax receipts for 1926. This requirement is inoperative, it was stated, in the case of voters past the age of poll tax payment, but the other qualifications are mandatory, being fixed by state law.

"Considerable criticism has been directed at the city commissioners from a few sources," Mayor Wall said yesterday, "in regard to the property owning and taxpaying requirement, and the commissioners have been accused, even in print, of fixing that requirement for the purpose of excluding many persons from participation in the bond election March 29. As a matter of fact, this requirement is fixed by act of the legislature and not by city authority. Its purpose is plain. It is to protect all residents of the city—or of any city in Florida or any other state, for that matter—against possibility of manipulating an election in which the city's finances are involved."

Generally Approved

Mayor Wall called attention to the fact that plans for the new municipal hospital and for the additional bond issue necessary to complete and equip it, have received the approval of the Tampa Board of Trade through its board of governors; the Hillsborough County Medical society; the president and other officials of every bank in the county; a large majority of the business men of Tampa, and of virtually every civic club in the city. To permit the hospital building to stand in its uncompleted condition, and to deny to Tampa and surrounding territory, for an indefinite period, the hospital facilities that everybody admits the city urgently needs, he declared, would be a display of stupendous business stupidity.

Reverting to the undetermined question of negro hospital facilities the mayor said:

"The original hospital bond issue provided for a negro hospital, and a negro hospital will be provided; be assured of that. But how many persons realize that strenuous and vociferous objections have been made to every single site suggested as yet for a negro hospital? It is not a question with the city commissioners of providing a negro hospital; that is assured. But it is a mighty big question as to where the negro hospital is to be located. Everybody says: 'Sure, we voted funds for a negro hospital and we must have it.' But everybody also says, the minute a location is suggested; 'No, no, never; put it in the other fellow's part of town.' And that has been true of every location suggested."

Signers of Letters

The letters now going to all residents of Tampa whose names and addresses appear on the city registration books are signed by the following representative citizens, property-owners and taxpayers:

T. C. Talliaferro, president First National Bank; Louis A. Bize, president Citizens Bank and Trust Company; J. A. Griffin, president Exchange National Bank; Charles A. Faircloth, president National City Bank; Dr. John S. Helms, Dr. Sheldon Stringer, Dr. C. R. Marney, Dr. M. R. Winton, Peter O. Knight, Henry Leiman, Antonio di Bona, Ramon Fernandez, A. B. Grout, D. B. McKay, Mayor Wall, Commissioners Barritt, Adams and Lowry, Mrs. W. F. Miller, Mrs. D. B. Givens, and R. M. Cabarony.

Hospitals-1927

NEGRO HOSPITALS FOUND INADEQUATE

Conference Favors Administrator to Make Inspections,
Direct Improvements

FUND OF \$10,000 NEEDED

Few of 200 Fitted to Train
Internes or Nurses

Negro hospitals in this country are unbelievably old-fashioned and inadequate, according to the American Hospital Association, which is joining with leading Negro doctors in an effort to improve conditions.

For the preliminary work a fund of at least \$10,000 is needed, it was stated yesterday following a conference between Dr. M. T. MacEachern, Associate Director of the American College of Surgeons; Dr. N. P. Colwell, Secretary of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association; Dr. William H. Walsh, Executive Secretary of the American Hospital Association, and representatives of the National Hospital Association, the Negro hospital association. Those speaking for the latter included Dr. H. M. Green of Knoxville, Tenn., President; Dr. L. A. West of Memphis, Vice President, and Dr. J. A. Kenney of Newark, Secretary. Dr. Carl G. Roberts represented the National Medical Association.

It was agreed the best method of bringing about improvement is to appoint a high grade Negro administrator to visit Negro hospitals and make inspections in accordance with directions outlined by the medical and hospital associations participating in the joint endeavor.

There are nearly two hundred Negro hospitals in the country, but only ten are recognized as proper institutions for training internes and about twenty-five for training nurses.

WORLD

SEP 4 1927

Negro Hospitals Are Facing A Crisis

Fund Sought to Set Higher
Standard of Work
to Meet Loss

HOSPITAL conditions of the Negro race in this country are unbelievably old-fashioned and inadequate, the situation is in the nature of a crisis and steps should be taken immediately to remedy the deplorable state of affairs not only in the South but equally in the North. A minimum of \$10,000 must be raised to start this work, according to M. T. MacEachern, M. D., Associate Director, American College of Surgeons; N. P. Colwell, M. D., Secretary of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, and of William H. Walsh, M. D., Executive Secretary, American Hospital Association, at a recent meeting in Chicago with four representatives of the colored population at the offices of the American Hospital Association. The meeting was stated as held for the purpose of determining the ways and means of assisting the colored hospitals of this country to use the methods which have set the high standard of American hospitals.

The conference was also attended by H. M. Green, M. D., Knoxville, Tenn., President of the National Hospital Association, the colored organization; L. A. West, M. D., Memphis, Tenn., Vice President, and J. A. Kenney, M. D., Newark, N. J., Secretary. Carl G. Roberts, M. D., represented the National Medical Association.

Need Fund to
Set a Standard

As a result of this conference, it was agreed by the five organizations that the best method of raising the standard of colored hospitals is to appoint a high-grade colored administrator who would inspect these hospitals. Then thousand dollars was estimated as essential to finance the preliminary inspection. This sum, when secured, would be disbursed under the direction of all five organizations, and under their very close scrutiny, it was agreed.

"The National Hospital Association, which is an integral part of the American Hospital Association, has done a highly commendable work under baffling handicaps for the colored people, under the direction of its President, Dr. Green," said Dr. Walsh. "According to Dr. Green, without both the financial and advisory assistance of the white race, the hospital problem of the Negro is too staggering for any adequate solving."

There are from 187 to 200 colored hospitals in the United States. Ten of these are recognized as proper institutions for training internes. Perhaps ten or fifteen more are recognized as proper institutions for training nurses. In the next two or three generations registered Negro nurses and practicing Negro physicians will be curiosities, unless steps are taken directly to thwart the present trend.

Few Internships
Are Open

"Can't you see the handwriting on the wall?" asked Dr. Kenney. "The law says that to practice medicine the doctor must have served an internship in an accredited hospital, and yet there are only forty or fifty positions available for the 150 or 200 graduates coming out yearly. To practice nursing in the State, the school from which the applicant comes must be recognized. One of our oldest and biggest schools is dropped from the accredited list."

Dr. Green said: "In some of the States new laws affecting nurses are in progress. If those laws went into effect 80 per cent. of the colored training schools would be closed."

"Practically all our hospitals are operating training schools. Yet, for instance, girls who get their R. N. in Tennessee lose it as soon as they get over the line. We are weak and unable to raise the standard of colored hospitals by ourselves and feel that if we were able to put over an instruction survey we can benefit these hospitals."

"This year I have visited thirty-one hospitals at my own expense. Many of these were found to be dumping grounds, cheap boarding houses, with no system for improving the standard of the work. In some I discovered no records whatever were kept except receipts of what the patients paid. On my return trip I found that records were being kept—not complete, but very much better than on my first visit."

"We fear that in some hospitals, the smaller ones, that the matter of instrumentation in the obstetrical department is overdone. We would like at least to be able to judge as to this point."

"As I see it, the great need of the Negro hospitals is improvement in quality of service."

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

AUG 21 1927

American Hospital Association Opens Campaign For More and Better Colored Race Institutions

There are from 187 to 200 colored hospitals in the United States. Ten of these are recognized as proper institutions for training internes. Perhaps twelve or fifteen additional ones

are recognized as proper institutions for training nurses. The above figures were furnished by the American Hospital Association whose executive secretary quotes John A. Kenney, M. D., Newark, N. J., secretary of the affiliated National Hospital Association, the association of Negro hospitals, as stating that in the next two or three generations registered Negro nurses and practicing Negro physicians will be curiosities, unless steps are taken directly to thwart the present trend of events.

Handwriting on Wall

"Can't you see the handwriting on the wall?" asks Dr. Kenney. "The law says that to practice medicine the doctor must have served an internship in an accredited hospital, and yet there are only forty or fifty positions available for the 150 or 200 graduates coming out yearly. To practice nursing in the State the school from which the applicant comes must be recognized, and yet one of our oldest and biggest schools is dropped from the accredited list."

H. M. Green, M. D., president of the National Hospital Association is quoted by the American Hospital Association as follows:

"I have been assured that by some of the States new laws affecting nurses are in progress. If those laws went into effect 80 per cent. of the colored training schools would be closed. We feel that if we went to those legislatures backed by the American Hospital Association, the American Medical Association and the American College of Surgeons and by our own association, the situation might be saved; for otherwise in three years' time our hospitals will be where our medical colleges were several years ago."

Still Weak

"Practically all of our hospitals are operating training schools. Yet, for instance, girls who get their R. N. in Tennessee, lose it as soon as they get over the line. Those girls would not lose those three years of their lives if the standard of our hospitals were uniformly higher. We are weak and unable to raise the standard of colored hospitals by ourselves, and feel that if we were able to put over an instruction

survey, we can benefit these hospitals.

"This year I have visited thirty-one hospitals at my own expense. Many of these were found to be dumping grounds, cheap boarding houses with no system for improving the standard of the work. In some, I discovered, no records whatever were kept except receipts of what the patients paid. On my return trip, I found that records were being kept—not complete, but very much better than on my first visit."

Where Was She Trained?

"Some of our hospitals turn back into service girls poorly prepared in their own institutions because they can get them cheap. While we have no authority over this kind of thing, the very suggestion of the question regarding the expedient graduate nurse, 'Where was she trained?' would help the hospital to see the importance of

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

AUG 20 1927

U. S. NEGRO HOSPITALS IN DEPLORABLE STATE

National Association Opens Cam- paign for Improvement of Institutions

Hospital conditions of the Negro race in this country are unbelievably old-fashioned and inadequate, the situation is in the nature of a crisis, and steps should be taken immediately to remedy the deplorable state of affairs, not only in the South, but equally in the North. A minimum of ten thousand dollars must be raised to start this work. This was the unanimous assertion of M. T. MacEachern, M.D., associate director, American College of Surgeons, of N. P. Colwell, M. D., secretary of the Council of Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association, and of William H. Walsh, M.D., executive secretary, American Hospital Association, at a joint meeting of these representatives with four representatives of the colored population, at the executive offices of the American Hospital Association, this morning, it was made known. The meeting was stated as held for the purpose of determining the ways and means of assisting the colored hospitals of this country to use the methods which have set the standard of American hospitals high.

The colored hospital organization, the National Hospital Association, was represented by H. M. Green, M.D., Knoxville, Tenn., president; L. A. West, M.D., Memphis, Tenn., vice-president; and J. A. Kenny, M.D., Newark, N. J., secretary. Carl G. Roberts, M.D., represented the National Medical Association.

As a result of this conference, it was agreed by the five organizations that the best method of raising the standard of colored hospitals is to appoint a high-grade colored administrator who would visit these hospitals and make inspections in accordance with directions which have been agreed upon by the American College of Surgeons, the American Hospital Association and the American Medical Association, under the supervision of the National Hospital Association and the National Medical Association, it was stated. Ten thousand dollars was estimated as essential to finance the preliminary inspection alone. This sum, when secured, would be disbursed under the direction of all five organizations, and under their very close scrutiny, it was agreed.

"The National Hospital Association which is an integral part of the American Hospital Association, has done a highly commendable work under baffling handicaps for the colored people, under the direction of its president, Dr. Green," says Dr. Walsh. "According to Dr. Green, without both the financial and advisory assistance of the white race, the hospital problem of the Negro is too staggering for any adequate solving. Dr. Green believes that the best help is self help and states that all that his association asks is to be helped to help itself."

Hospitals - 1927

Rome, Ga., News-Tribune

COLORED HOSPITAL WILL BE REOPENED

Program Will Mark Opening
On March 1; Many Im-
provements Made

Announcement is made today that the Samaritan Hospital, located at Five points on North Broad street, which has been closed for sometime will be reopened on March 1.

The building has been remodeled and a number of necessary improvements have been made to the interior. A new roof to the building has also been put on.

The reopening of the hospital has been made possible through the work of the local Colored Medical Society, which brought Roland Hayes, noted negro tenor and the Williams Jubilee singers here for concerts to raise funds. The opening will be accompanied by an appropriate program, the details of which will be announced later.

The Samaritan Hospital has filled a want in Rome in the past and the announcement of its reopening is received with interest. The superintendent and staff has not been announced, but will be at a later date.

Colored Doctors Desire Practice In Archbold Hospital—

The question of admittance of colored doctors to the staff of the John D. Archbold Memorial Hospital is now under consideration. The bulletin of the hospital contained a notice that John Zeigler, who has been acting as interne for colored patients, was recommended for admission to the staff, his practice of course to be strictly confined to the colored side of the hospital. The general staff of the hospital held a meeting last night and after a discussion of the matter, voted with one exception to oppose the admission of any colored doctor to practice in the

hospital. In the event the application of Dr. Zeigler goes before the board of trustees for action, as all such matters must, the recommendation of the staff will be submitted.

The staff is opposed to the practice of colored physicians in the hospital under any circumstances, according to the statement of a prominent member of that body this morning.

The question of admittance of colored doctors to the staff of the John D. Archbold Memorial Hospital in Thomasville is now under consideration. The bulletin of the hospital contained a notice that John Zeigler, who has been acting as interne for colored patients, was recommended for admission to the staff, his practice of course to be strictly confined to the colored side of the hospital. The general staff of the hospital held a meeting Friday night and after a discussion of the matter, voted with one exception to oppose the admission of any colored doctor to practice in the hospital.

MACON, GA., Telegraph

NEGRO HOSPITAL REPORT IS MADE

Two hundred patients were treated at Lundy colored hospital during the month of October, and an additional 100 patients were served by the free clinic, according to the report of Rev. W. J. Rodgers, assistant manager.

Visiting is permitted at any time by the hospital, which reports a total of 700 visits made last month.

The Lundy hospital is said to be the only colored institution of its kind south of Atlanta. Besides the rooms for the sick, the hospital operates an ambulance and an operating room.

Dr. J. W. Lundy is president of the institution.

Send us your subscription to
The Augusta News.



BRUCE HOSPITAL

The Bruce Hospital is a private institution at 826 Eighth or Jackson Street owned by Dr. A. B. Johnson. It began business in September, 1924, and has been serving the public with great satisfaction ever since its doors opened. It has twelve beds, one head nurse and two student nurses. Miss Corene Hamn is the nurse in charge. The hospital has a large nice kitchen, a nice dining room and a well-equipped operation room.

Persons desiring private attention and first-class professional service will find them at the Bruce Hospital. Dr. Johnson has the reputation of being a fine surgical doctor. He had internship in Boston, Mass., and New Orleans.

Dr. Johnson's skill as a surgical doctor has given him a very large practice in Augusta, Aiken, S. C., and other nearby towns. We hope the Bruce Hospital will always render the high class service to the public that it is now giving.

Cordele, Ga. Dispatch

OCT 23 1927

A COLORED HOSPITAL

We went a long way from home to get this little news item—but it is news about Cordele colored people. We knew it, but home folks in general may not know it.

This item is clipped from the Presbyterian Advance:

"The work of the hospital which a year ago was established as a part of the work of the Gillespie Normal School, a Presbyterian Mission for colored people at Cordele, Georgia, is very brisk. 'We have,' say those in charge, 'two or three patients at a time and emergency patients every week recently, some from the neighborhood, some from adjoining counties. We are constantly being asked to send our nurses to the white hospital and to white homes.' The sheriff of the county recently brought in an unknown and unconscious man from along the roadside. Gillespie, still ignorant of who he is, is helping him back to health."

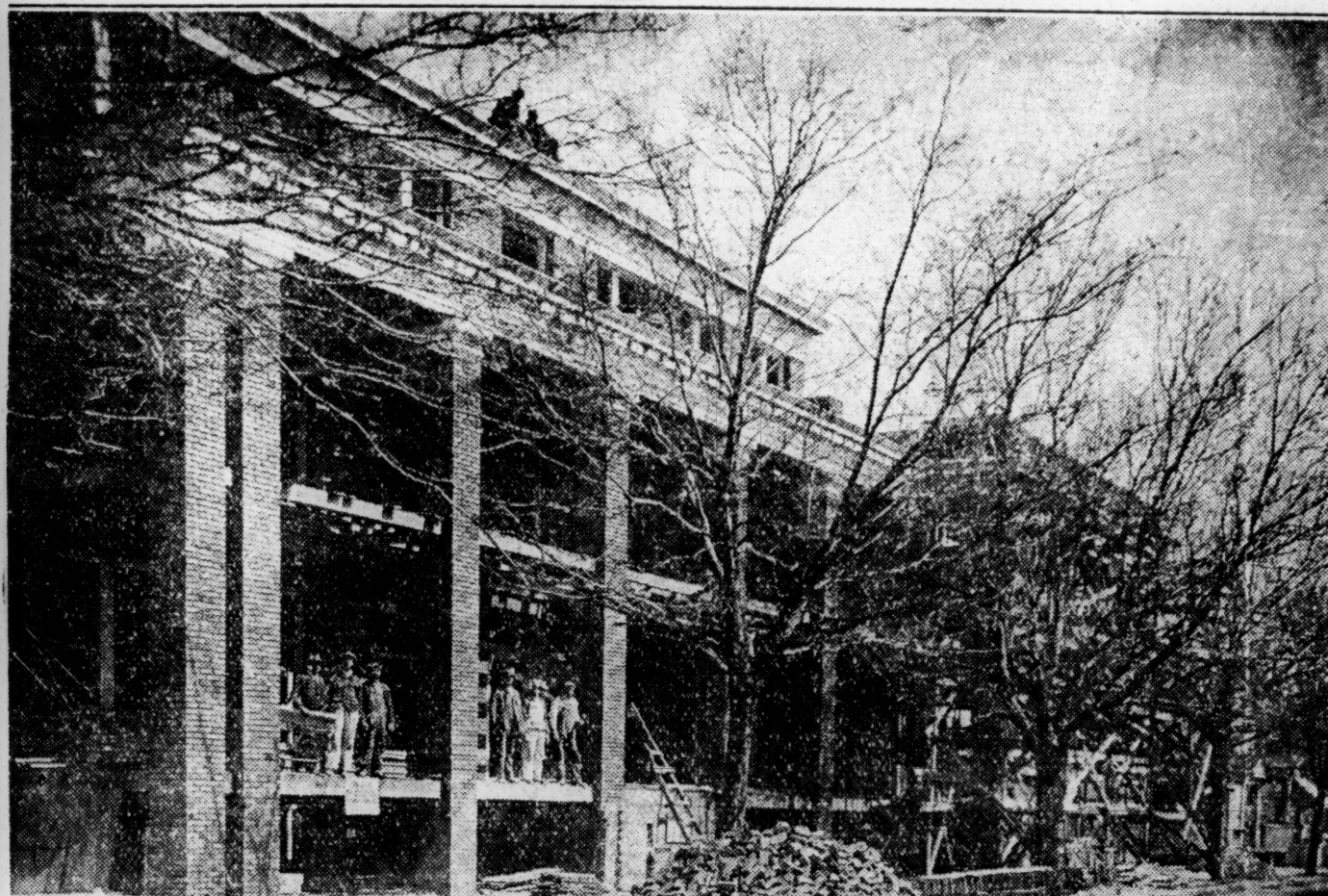
It has reference to the work of Pro

fessor Clarke who has for a number of years been at the head of Gillespie. And here is an additional item—something else, but interesting also.

"Other work looking toward the improvement of the community is a Bible class being conducted by the principal of Gillespie School for the colored ministers of the town, nearly 50, whatever their religious affiliation. In addition to Bible study, each week he outlines to them a sermon. Never before has there been such cooperation among the colored ministers of the town."

Back to the colored hospital: This institution promises to become one of the first extensive religious activities of the kind in this section for colored people. The movement contemplates a fifty thousand dollar plant on Gillespie campus. Plans are not at present definitely agreed upon as we understand it, but they are in the making and the colored leader and educator in this worthy movement deserves the confidence and support of everybody till the hospital is an accomplished fact.

THE NEW CHARITY HOSPITAL BUILDING



Influence 4-7-27 Savannah, Ga.

Georgia's New Sanitarium

Remo, Co. News-Tribune

Without demonstration or ceremony Georgia's new tuberculosis sanitarium will be opened at Alto March first. Lack of funds was given by the state health commissioner as the reason for the informal opening.

While the new institution has accommodation for approximately 20 patients, only 100 can be taken care of under the present maintenance fund provided by the state. A quarter of a million was asked from the state, but the legislature gave only \$100,000.

The great need for this institution is shown by the fact that 132 tuberculosis patients are now on the waiting list. One name recently stricken from this list was that of a prominent state legislator who died waiting to be admitted for treatment.

The necessity for this institution is great. The old buildings would be maintained for negro patients for whom a number of applications have been received.

The necessity for maintaining both institutions at Alto is stressed by Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, commissioner of health, in calling particular attention to the high death rate among negroes—especially negro women—in Georgia, as the result of tuberculosis. In 1924, he said, 929 female negroes succumbed to the disease as against a total of 917 white men and women. The same year 730 negro males died of the disease as against 437 white males. In 1925, the last year for which statistics are available, he said, a total of 872 whites were taken by tuberculosis as against 1,576 negroes.

Not only must the Georgia negro woman be taken care of for her own sake, but also for that of the people with whom she comes in contact, as a large number of them are employed in homes as washerwomen, cooks, maids, and nurses. The same may be said of negro men who are often domestically employed.

That the opening of the new institution should be hampered by lack of funds and that while there is ample room to care for present applications, but not enough money

to provide maintenance for them, is enough argument for any legislature to be warranted in appropriating the money asked.

No more worthy institution exists in the state than the tuberculosis sanitarium at Alto. It is waging a war against the great white plague, which at best is attributed with claiming 10 per cent of the deaths occurring in the state during 1926 and for a period of years before that.

Plans are under way to go before the 1927 session of the legislature to seek ample appropriations. The efforts should be given the support of both houses of the general assembly. If tuberculosis can be controlled and if those sufferers from it can be cured or their last days be made easier, no appropriation should receive more consideration than one providing for the maintenance at full capacity of the sanitarium at Alto.

Atlanta Constitution

FEB 27 1927

\$500,000 Sanatorium For Tuberculars Opens At Alto On March 1

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 26—(AP)—Without demonstration or ceremony Georgia's new \$500,000 tuberculosis sanitarium at Alto will be officially opened March 1, with the transfer of 90 patients from the old to the new institution there, Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, state health commissioner, said today. Lack of funds was given by the commissioner as the reason for the informal opening.

While the new institution has accommodation facilities for approximately 200 patients, only 100 can be taken care of under the present maintenance fund, Dr. Abercrombie said. State health officers, he said, had hopes of obtaining from the last general assembly sufficient appropriation for the maintenance of both the old and new institutions at Alto. "We asked for \$250,000 for maintenance," he said, "and received \$100,000."

Plans are under way, however, he pointed out, to seek ample appropriation at the next session of the legislature for the continuance of both institutions, the old ones to be maintained for negro tubercular patients. Although the old institution will be vacated temporarily, he said, applications are being received for the admission of negroes as soon as maintenance funds are available.

Alto's new institution already has

132 patients on the waiting list, Dr. Abercrombie said. One name recently stricken from the list was that of a prominent state legislator, he said, who died while waiting to be admitted for treatment.

The necessity of maintaining both institutions at Alto was stressed by Dr. Abercrombie in calling particular attention to the high death rate among negroes, especially negro women, in Georgia as the result of tuberculosis. In 1919, he said, 929 female negroes succumbed to tuberculosis as against a total of 917 white men and women. The same year 730 negro males died of the disease as against 437 white males. In 1925, the last year for which statistics are available, he said, a total of 872 whites were taken by the disease, as against 1,576 negroes.

"The Georgia negro woman must be afforded protection from the disease," Dr. Abercrombie said, "not only for their sake but for ours as well, as a large number of them are employed in our homes as washerwomen, cooks, maids and nurses."

MAY 19 1927

MANY GIFTS MADE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL

Both White and Colored Organizations and Churches
Aid Colored Hospital

A number of gifts from both white and colored organizations and churches have been received by the Samaritan hospital, operated by the colored doctors of Rome, at Five Points, on Broad Street and the members of the staff and the superintendent wish to thank all persons or organizations who made gifts.

Thanks is also expressed to the staff of McCall hospital for the co-operation given the Samaritan hospital.

Among the gifts made to the hospital have been two dozen towels by Circle No. 6, First Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Julian Cummin, chairman. A heater was donated by O. D. Durham, a load of shingles for repair work to the roof was given by Walter Fain, while the Business Girls Club, colored, gave ten towels.

The New Century club, colored has set a precedent by fixing up and furnishing a room at the hospital for use of any member of the club who might become ill and for use of charity cases at all times. Dr. E. W. Weaver, superintendent of the hospital, and all members of the staff are very much pleased with the action of the New Century Club.

Other gifts made to the hospital recently are as follows:

Carrie Tarver, 6 water glasses; Ellen Curringham, 1 towel; Insurance Association, 1 rocking chair; The Silver Leaf Matron Club, 2 pairs pillow cases; Jessie Alford 1 bath towel; The Friendly Sewing Circle, 6 towels; Mrs. R. H. Brooks, 1 pair pillow cases; Mrs. R. A. Dozier, 1 pair pillow cases; J. H. Ray, 1 bath towel; Katie Daniel, 2 tea towels; Gibson & De-Journette, (white), 2 pounds coffee; Mrs. C. M. Marshall (white), Lindale, 1 pair pillow cases; Merry Twelve Club, 1 pair sheets; Louise Maxwell, 1 jar of peaches; Mrs. E. W. Weaver, 1 pair pillow cases; The Amusu Club, 1 dozen towels; Dr. M. Lyons, 3 pair sheets; New Century, 1 spread; Minnie Berry, 3 sheets, 1 spread, 2 pair pillow cases; M. S. McCuin, 1 razor; Mrs. Gorman, 4 bath towel, 2 bath

cloths; Mrs. Geneva Brewer, 1 sheet; Mrs. Martha Veal (white) 1 urinal; Mrs. Maggie Thompson, 2 towels; The Get Together Club, 3 dozen towels; Nannie McCombs and Leila McCombs, 3 towels.

Hospitals-1927

RURAL HOSPITALS IN GEORGIA.

In the State of Georgia, according to the United States Bureau of Education, a dozen railroads and 25 hospitals are cooperating with the State Board of Health in supplying needed medical and surgical attention for rural school children of the State who constitute 78 per cent of the total number of persons under 20 years of age, attending school. Approximately 185,000 of these rural school children are colored.

Children may be taken to the nearest hospital, says the report, where they will receive care and treatment for two days at minimum rates. Railroads have authorized half fare for the parent accompanying the child, and one-half of half fare rates for children under 12 years of age. By this plan hospital service becomes accessible, it is stated, to all children, as it has been found that a hospital is within 75 miles of every school district in the State.

VALDOSTA, GA. 11/2/27

OPENS WITHOUT GREAT PROGRAM

New State Tuberculosis Sanitarium at Alto is to be Opened on March First Next

Atlanta, Feb. 25. (AP)—Without demonstration or ceremony Georgia's new \$500,000 tuberculosis sanitarium at Alto will be officially opened March 1, with the transfer of 90 patients from the old to the new institution there, Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, state health commissioner, said today. Lack of funds

was given by the commissioner as the reason for the informal opening.

While the new institution has accommodations facilities for approximately 200 patients, only 100 can be taken care of under the present maintenance fund, Dr. Abercrombie said. State health officers, he said, had hopes of obtaining from the last general assembly sufficient appropriation for the maintenance of both the old and the new institutions at Alto. "We asked for \$250,000 for maintenance," he said, "and we received \$100,000."

Plans are underway, however, he pointed out, to seek ample appropriation at the next session of the legislature for the continuance of

both institutions, the old one to be maintained for negro tubercular patients. Although the old institution will be vacated temporarily, he said, applications are being received for the admission of negroes as soon as maintenance funds are available.

Alto's new institution already has 132 patients on the waiting list, Dr. Abercrombie said. One name recently stricken from the list was that of a prominent state legislator, he said, who died while waiting to be admitted for treatment.

The necessity of maintaining both institutions at Alto was stressed by Dr. Abercrombie in calling particular attention to the high death rate among negroes, especially negro women, in Georgia as the result of tuberculosis. In 1924, he said, 929 female negroes succumbed to tuberculosis as against a total of 917 white men and women. The same year 730 negro males died of the disease as against 437 white males. In 1925, the last year for which statistics are available, he said, a total of 872 whites were taken by the disease, as against 1,576 negroes.

"The Georgia negro woman must be afforded protection from the disease," Dr. Abercrombie said, "not only for their sake but for ours as well, as a large number of them are employed in our homes as washerwomen, cooks, maids and nurses."

Georgia.

Thomasville, Ga. Enterprise

FEB 26 1927

GEORGIA'S NEW SANITARIUM

Without demonstration or ceremony Georgia's new tuberculosis sanitarium will be opened at Alto March first. Lack of funds was given by the state health commissioner, as the reason for the informal opening. While the new institution has accommodation for approximately 200 patients, only 100 can be taken care of under the present maintenance fund, provided by the state. A quarter of a million was asked from the state, but the legislature gave only \$100,000.

The great need for this institution is shown by the fact that 132 tuberculosis patients are now on the waiting list. One name recently stricken from this list was that of a prominent state legislator who died waiting to be admitted for treatment.

The necessity for this institution is great. The old buildings would be maintained for negro patients for whom a number of applications have been received.

The necessity for maintaining both institutions at Alto is stressed by Dr. T. F. Abercrombie, commissioner of health, in calling particular attention to the high death rate among negroes—especially negro women—in Georgia, as the result of tuberculosis. In 1924, he said, 929 female negroes succumbed to the disease as against a total of 917 white men and women. The same year 730 negro males died of the disease as against 437 white males. In 1925, the last year for which statistics are available he said, a total of 872 whites were taken by tuberculosis as against 1,576 negroes.

Not only must the Georgia negro woman be taken care of for her own sake, but also for that of the people

with whom she comes in contact, as a large number of them are employed in homes as washerwomen, cooks, maids and nurses. The same may be said of negro men who are often domestically employed.

That the opening of the new institution should be hampered by lack of funds and that while there is ample room to care for present applications, but not enough money to provide maintenance for them, is enough argument for any legislature to be warranted in appropriating the money asked.

No more worthy institution exists in the state than the tuberculosis sanitarium at Alto. It is waging a war against the great white plague, which at best is attributed with claiming 10 per cent of the deaths occurring in the state during 1926 and for a period of years before that.

Plans are under way to go before the 1927 session of the legislature to seek ample appropriations. The efforts should be given the support of both houses of the general assembly. If tuberculosis can be controlled and if those sufferers from it can be cured or their last days be made easier, no appropriation should receive more consideration than one providing for the maintenance at full capacity of the sanitarium at Alto.—Rome Tribune News.

Mass Meeting Charity Hospital Sunday

As a fitting climax to Negro Health Week which celebration began Monday, a mass meeting will be held Sunday afternoon at the New Charity Hospital building at 3:00 o'clock. The principal address of the afternoon will be delivered by Dr. Wm. M. Bryan, of the Marine hospital.

The following program will be rendered: Introduction of Master of Ceremonies, Mr. P. A. Denegall.

Invocation, Rev. S. F. Andrews. Scripture lesson, Ps. 107. Rev. S. T. Redd. 4-7-27 Remarks by Master of Ceremonies and Introduction of Speaker of the Day "The Hospital as an asset to the Community", Dr. Wm. M. Bryan, speaker of the day. Music, Imperial Club Quartet. Present Status of the Hospital Building Program, Rev. J. S. Brumfield. Offering. 2 minute talks, Rev. N. A. Holmes, Rev. J. A. Lindsay, Dr. T. J. Davis, Dr. H. M. Collier. Music, Central Park College Quartet. Benediction, Rev. W. W. Lyons.

Thomasville, Ga. Enterprise

FEB 26 1927

T. B. SANITARIUM AT ALTO TO OPEN ON MARCH 1ST

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While the new institution has accommodations facilities for approximately 200 patients, only 100 can be taken care of under the present maintenance fund, Dr. Abercrombie said. State health officers, he said, had hopes of obtaining from the last general assembly sufficient appropriation for the maintenance of both the old and the new institution at Alto. "We asked for \$250,000 for

maintenance received \$100,000

Plans are under way, he pointed out, to seek ample appropriation at the next session of the legislature for the continuance of both institutions, the old one to be maintained for negro tubercular patients. Although the old institution will be vacated temporarily, he said, applications are being received for the admission of negroes as soon as maintenance funds are available. Alto's new institution already

has 132 patients on the waiting list, Dr. Abercrombie said. One name recently stricken from the list was that of a prominent state legislator, he said, who died while waiting to be admitted for treatment.

The necessity of maintaining both institutions at Alto was stressed by Dr. Abercrombie in calling particular attention to the high death rate among negroes, especially negro women in Georgia as the result of tuberculosis. In 1924, he said, 929 female negroes succumbed to tuberculosis as against a total of 917 white men and women. The same year 730 negro males died of the disease as against 437 white males. In 1925, the last year for which statistics are available, he said a total of 872 whites were taken by the disease as against 1,576 negroes.

GEORGIA'S NEW SANITARIUM AT ALTO FORMALLY OPENED

Patients From Old Institution
Are Removed to New
\$500,000 Hospital

MACON TELEGRAPH BUREAU
105 Kimball House.

ATLANTA, March 11.—In the health work of the state today, March 11, becomes one of some note in the history of the State.

The authorities at the state's wonderful new institution, the Alto Sanitarium for Tubercular patients, started this morning transferring the patients from the old hospital to the half million dollar institution just completed; a plant which is termed by experts in the treatment of tuberculosis the very last word in scientific construction and arrangement for handling this class of patients.

It is worthy of note as a passing incident, that the new Alto building and plant, in its entirety, was paid for by the smokers of cigars and cigarettes, through the channel of the stamp tax imposed a little more than two years ago, and from which the entire fund of \$500,000 was derived, besides more than an equal amount paid to Confederate pensioners, in two years.

It appears clearly, though, from even casual observation of the present state of affairs, that the practice of what may be termed a bit of false economy, Georgia is not going to get the benefit in full of the possibilities of the great institution which has been provided for fighting the "white plague."

When the law was passed making provision for the new plant at Alto it was contemplated, and specifically intended, that the old plant or hospital would be devoted entirely to the entirely to the care and treatment of negro patients, and at the same time enlarge the scope of the work being done among white sufferers. Last year, though, the fact was brought to the attention of the legislature that such an institution as the new Alto Sanitarium could not be operated on the maintenance fund provided prior to its completion, much less to extend the treatment of tubercular patients to negroes as well. The necessity for exercising economy in appropriating state funds, however, brought about limitation of the maintenance fund for this work to \$100,000 in the fact of knowledge that the number of patients would be considerably enlarged when the new plant was put into operation.

More Funds Needed

Today, with the removal of patients from the old sanitarium to the new plant, it develops that, while there is room in the new institution for additional patients who could be received from the white waiting list of 130 or more applicants, there is

neither equipment nor funds to take care of more than the number now in the institution. But, the situation goes further than that. While medical science has for years preached the doctrine that more than half of the work of combatting tuberculosis is among the negroes; that much of the spread of the disease among the white people is traceable to servants in the families—the state of Georgia today finds itself with a plant where negro tubercular patients could be cared for and treated confronted with the necessity of standing idle because of lack of money with which to operate it, in addition to the fact that the new plant for white patients can't be operated to its full possible capacity for the same reason.

Prominent negroes in the state, it is learned, have begun to make inquiry about the prospect, since completion

of the new sanitarium, of some care and attention being given their tubercular sufferers; and the argument is being advanced that they have patiently waited heretofore because of the cramped and inadequate facilities at Alto which, leaders of their race now claim, the negroes have helped to relive in bearing their proportionate share of the tobacco stamp tax.

Negro Waiting List

Prior to this time there has been no negro waiting list, because there was no provision made for handling negro patients. Recently, however, it is learned, applications have begun to come in from negro patients, which the state authorities find themselves powerless to handle.

All of this situation will be presented to the Legislature when it meets this Summer, and the matter will be left with that body as a problem for them to solve.

In the meantime, it is expected and hoped by the authorities, that wonderful strides will be made in the care and treatment of the white patients through the inauguration of use of the new institution, which will be handled fully up to the limit of the funds provided for its operation and maintenance.

JOHN W. HAMMOND.

Waycross, Ga., Journal Herald

FEB 25 1927

GEORGIA'S NEW TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM TO OPEN TUESDAY

New Half Million Dollar Institution is Ready.

INFORMAL OPENING

One Hundred and Thirty-Two
Patients on Waiting List.

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Plans are underway, however, he pointed out, to seek ample appropriation at the next session of the legislature for the continuance of both institutions, the old one to be maintained for the negro tubercular patients. Although the old institution will be vacated temporarily, he said, applications are being received for the admission of negroes as soon as maintenance funds are available.

Alto's new institution already has 132 patients on the waiting list, Dr. Abercrombie said. One name recently stricken from the list was that of a prominent state legislator, he said, who died while waiting to be admitted for treatment.

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death rate among negroes, especially negro women, in Georgia as the result of tuberculosis. In 1924 he said, 929 female negroes succumbed to tuberculosis as against a total of 917 white men and women. The same year 730 negro males died of the same disease as against 437 white males. In 1925, the last year for which statistics are available, he said, a total of 872 whites were taken by the disease, against 1,576 negroes.

"The Georgia negro women must be afforded protection from the disease," Dr. Abercrombie said, "not only for their sake but for ours as well, as a larger number of them are employed in our homes as wash women, cooks, maids, and nurses."

Hospitals-1927

Journal of Commerce
CHICAGO, ILL.

AUG 30 1927

White men are asked to supply a few thousand dollars that will lead to a reform of the atrocious hospital conditions for Negroes.

Ordinarily whites are indifferent to Negro health conditions. This is so in the north as well as in the south. The appalling death rate for Negroes has not caused much white concern. But when abominable conditions and a crying need are plainly presented, the white race will do something to make matters better.

Now the American Hospital Association, the American Medical Association, and the American College of Surgeons appeal for a fund of at least ten thousand dollars to permit Negro hospital and medical associations to make a survey of present conditions and thus to pave the way for improvement.

There are two main motives for improvement.

The first main motive is to give a direct benefit to patients in Negro hospitals. Conditions in such hospitals are usually very bad. Dr. N. P. Colwell, secretary of the council on medical education and hospitals of the American Medical Association, reports that "many Negro hospitals have no conception of how to protect their patients against infection, that they are in fact nothing more than dilapidated homes for the sick." Dr. Colwell declares that "a patient in many of the Negro hospitals in this country today is worse off than he would be at home." Nothing more need be said.

The second main motive for improvement in conditions in Negro hospitals is to provide Negro physicians and Negro registered nurses with places where they may get their training. Most Negro hospitals are so bad that they are not recognized by the laws of the various states as fit places where physicians may serve as internes and where nurses may learn their profession. There are 150 or 200 graduates of Negro medical schools yearly, and yet there are only forty or fifty internships available for them. The other graduates thus have no opportunity to get the training which is necessary before they can begin practicing. And the few hospitals which are recognized as proper institutions for training nurses cannot turn out enough nurses for the Negro population.

The assertion is made that unless conditions in Negro hospitals are sharply improved, "in the next two or three generations registered Negro nurses and practicing Negro physicians will be curiosities."

Plainly the situation is pitiable. The need is immediate and emphatic. Contributions should

be sent to the American Hospital Association, 20 East Division Street, Chicago. The money will be disbursed under the joint direction of white and Negro medical, surgical, and hospital associations.

Consider this: There are about eleven million Negroes in the United States; and yet there are not more than ten Negro hospitals which are approved as fit places for the training of internes.

It is agreed by authorities that the situation cannot be remedied except through the financial and advisory assistance of the white race.

TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, ILL.

AUG 23 1927

Co-operate to Raise \$10,000 to Improve Negro Hospitals

The American Hospital association and the National Hospital association, the latter organization composed of Negroes, are coöperating to raise a fund of \$10,000 to be used in inspecting and seeking to raise the standards of colored hospitals. At present, according to Dr. William H. Walsh, only eight colored hospitals in the country are approved as training places for internes. One of these is the Provident hospital of Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL.

AUG 20 1927

Seek \$10,000 Fund for Negro Hospitals

A minimum of \$10,000 must be raised for the start of improvement in hospital conditions of the Negro race in this country, according to Dr. M. T. MacEachern, associate director of the American College of Surgeons; Dr. N. P. Colwell, secretary of the medical education and hospitals of the American Hospital association, and Dr. William H. Walsh, executive secretary of the American Hospital association.

At a joint meeting today of the nationally known doctors and four Negro representatives, the inadequate hospital conditions of the negro race were discussed. The session was held at the executive offices of the association, 18 East Division street. Conditions in the south as well as in the north were said by the committee to be unbelievably old fashioned.

Ask Chicagoans to Build Hospitals

Provident Hospital, known the world over for its past service in medical education, needs money. Provident has been a monument to Chicago; it is the pride of the nation. Provident wishes to branch out and give young men and women a more thorough training in medical science. According to the American Hospital Association, white, and the National Hospital Association, colored, a \$10,000 drive is on to raise the standards of colored hospitals.

According to Dr. William Walsh, an official of the American Hospital Association, there are only eight colored hospitals in the United States that are approved for the acceptance of colored internes. Among those eight will be found Provident of Chicago, Harlem of New York, Hubbard of Nashville, Andrews of Tuskegee and Freedman of Washington. These hospitals barely passed the standard.

Officials Hopeful

According to leading physicians of the Negro race, colored people have not learned to support hospitals as they should. A nationwide plan is now under way to educate them as to the necessity of these institutions.

Provident officials are very hopeful, and in their statements to reporters of the Bee, they seem to have a very fine future planned.

Dr. Walsh, when interviewed by reporters from the Bee, said, "I believe in the advancement of a people. I am hoping that we will be able to help many colored hospitals." He spoke very highly of Provident and the work that it was accomplishing.

Every citizen of Chicago is asked to contribute to his work so that additional places might be opened to colored physicians. After a colored physician is qualified we haven't the hospitals to send them too.

Youth's Appeal

Students of Meharry Medical College of Nashville, Tennessee, have appealed to the Medical Associations of the United States to aid them in procuring entrances to the leading hospitals of the country. The National Medical Association has received many letters from these youths and according to Dr. Carl Roberts, they are planning to build an adequate hospital to take care of some of

the needs.

The Medical Association endorses the work of Provident and they are asking the general public to appreciate the work of the institution by helping it to live.

Illinois.

Hospitals - 1927

Indiana.

NEWS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

MAR 25 1927

RECOMMENDS FURTHER STUDY OF HOSPITALS

**Foster Sees No Immediate
Feasible Colored Unit Plan.**

INTERNESHIP IS TOUCHED

Further study of colored hospitalization in other cities before Indianapolis can work out a feasible plan for creating a local colored hospital unit was recommended at a recent meeting of the Indianapolis Council of Social Agencies, in a report read by Eugene C. Foster, chairman of the committee on a colored hospital unit.

Replies from other cities already received in answer to a questionnaire sent out by the local council, revealed that separate colored hospital units are maintained by only three cities, Kansas City, Mo.; St. Louis and New York. In the St. Louis and New York units, the staff of colored physicians and internes is either supplemental to or constitute an associate staff to the white physicians. Kansas City has the only unit staffed by colored physicians and internes.

With regard to internships, all the replies said that there are more applicants than can be accommodated regardless of whether there is a colored unit. The American Medical Association lists seven hospitals, including the three already mentioned, as having mainly colored internes, the remaining four being private colored hospitals, the report showed. The seven hospitals have a total of forty-three internes whereas Meharry Medical College and Howard University alone this year will graduate 106 who will be seeking internships. According to the report there are fifty-four accredited nurses' training schools admitting colored students.

A recommendation that an effort be put forth to make possible in Indianapolis some opportunity for colored internship was made in the report. It also advised that conferences be held with the State Nurses' Association and the board of health relative to the training of colored nurses at the City Hospital.

A summary of the work of the National Probation Association in Indianapolis in assisting the Council of Social Agencies to establish adult probation in Indiana through an amendment to the suspended sentence law, passed by the

legislature, was given by Ralph E. Drowne, field representative of the association.

NEWS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

APR 25 1927

Colored Hospital Service

To the Editor of The News:

Sir—Excepting the City Hospital, local white hospitals reject colored patients. Some refuse them even first aid treatment. The City Hospital must provide for approximately 50,000 colored people in addition to the service it renders white citizens. I have been informed that 100 beds are available to colored patients. This is a ratio of one bed to almost 500 colored citizens. At state, city, denominational, and private hospitals, with expert staffs and adequately equipped, no colored interne or nurse can obtain practical training. When a colored nurses' training class at the City Hospital was contemplated, its organization was prevented by agitation for a separate classroom, a separate dining room, a different uniform, a different class pin, and a different diploma. Three colored women presented written applications for admission. They were rejected on the ground that there were not sufficient applicants to organize a class.

Of every 1,000 colored babies born in Indianapolis, 123 die before attaining one year, while the death rate for white babies is 70.4 1,000 births. Hospital service has contributed a full share in reducing the death rate of white children and should be as available to the colored mother.

Hospitals - 1927

\$60,000 RAISED FOR HOSPITAL

New Orleans, La., Jan. 8—(AP)—Approximately \$60,000 has been subscribed for the proposed Negro hospital, much of it coming from white business concerns, but more is needed to make the affair a substantial success. The Negro Elks have donated \$500.

COLORED HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION WILL RESUME ACTIVITIES

It has been announced that the Hospital Association organized to secure funds sufficient to build a new modern colored hospital to be owned and controlled by Negroes has equipped its headquarters at 306 Pythian Temple to begin active campaigning for additional funds in the very near future.

In the last drive some \$64,000 was contributed in cash and pledges.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
SEP 24 1927

their friends, Mr. Kreeger said.

UPTOWN HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES ASKED

Flint-Goodridge Seeks New Site at Louisiana and Freret

Permission to erect a hospital for negroes in the square bounded by Louisiana avenue, Howard, Toledano and Freret streets, is requested in a petition sent to the commission council Friday by R. E. Jones, president and Dr. T. Restin Heath, superintendent, of the Flint-Goodridge hospital.

They declare that hospital facilities in this city for negro population are inadequate and that the Flint-Goodridge hospital wants to enlarge its work to meet these needs. Expansion on the present site on Canal and Robertson streets is not possible, they say.

Their plan, they say, is to construct a modern general hospital, well equipped, with a free clinic and with schools of medicine, nursing and pharmacy included in the general plan of facilities.

The petition will come up before the council at its next session.

Louisiana.

Louisiana Hospital Has New Head

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 22.—Dr. T. Restin Heath, for several years, superintendent and manager of the Flint-Goodridge Hospital, has been elected superintendent of Bethany Hospital, Kansas City, Mo., and will leave soon for his new field of labor. A farewell reception was held at Wesley Church in honor of Dr. Heath, who besides being a graduate physician is also a Methodist minister. Bishop R. E. Jones of the Methodist Episcopal Church presided.

Dr. W. H. Knight of Middletown, Conn., has been elected as successor of Dr. Heath. He is a graduate of

the Baltimore Medical College, where he took a special course in children's diseases. He saw service in the late war and also served as missionary in Africa and India.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OCT 4 1927

NEGRO HOSPITAL HEARING TONIGHT

Council Asks Both Sides to Argue on Selection of Site

A public hearing on the request of the Flint-Goodridge hospital for permission to erect a new hospital for negroes at Louisiana avenue and Freret street will be held by the commission council at its meeting at City Hall tonight at 7:30 o'clock.

Mayor O'Keefe asked that both those who support and those who oppose the request be present to state their side of the case.

The hospital is now at Canal and Robertson streets. The institution is to be expanded and modernized, its proponents explain, and this is impossible on the present site.

The council will also receive from Public Property Commissioner Klorer a report urging that something be done in the way of providing emergency repair at the parish prison. Recent surveys, one by the city engineer, show the building to be in bad shape. Better fire protection is imperatively

needed, it was stated. There is no money available for making repairs unless the council decides to make a special appropriation. This in all probability is what Commissioner Klorer will recommend.

At its meeting tonight the council likewise will have before it a request by the Central Orphanage of Pineville, La., for an appropriation of \$500 a year for the next five years. The institution is nonsectarian. It is making similar requests for funds to police juries of the state and hopes in that way to be able to finance a proposed new building which will cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OCT 4 1927

FOR A COLORED HOSPITAL

THE commission council at its meeting Tuesday night is to consider application of the Flint-Goodridge hospital authorities for permission to erect a modern hospital for negroes in the square bounded by Louisiana avenue, Toledano, Howard and Freret streets. The council will hear arguments on both sides.

We do not know the extent of the opposition to the proposal. We know of no serious or valid objection, in fact. We do know some good arguments in favor of it. The first is that the colored people of the city need the increased hospital facilities this hospital will provide. Our hospital facilities for negroes are inadequate. The second reason is that the Flint-Goodridge hospital has an excellent reputation and has done some fine work here among the colored people. The present hospital at Canal and Robertson streets can't be enlarged to meet the need for more facilities. The third reason in favor of the proposal is that the proposed location is convenient to a large part of the city's colored population and is in a neighborhood largely inhabited by negroes. They have a moving picture theatre in the same block.

We hope, for these reasons, that the Council will approve the application. There may be some reasonable objections with which we are not acquainted but the factors favoring the proposal are numerous and strong.

TIMES-PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

SEP 27 1927

Hospital Facilities for Negroes

OFFICIALS of the Flint-Goodridge hospital last week applied to the commission council for a permit to erect a new general hospital for negroes in the square bounded by Louisiana avenue, Howard, Toledano and Freret streets. They plan a thoroughly modern institution, splendidly equipped, with schools for nursing, pharmacy, etc., and a free clinic; the project involving a large investment. The present Flint-Goodridge hospital in Canal street has been operated for more than thirty years under able and efficient administration. Its service has been of immense value and benefit. The growth of population necessitates its expansion and this, it is pointed out, makes necessary the acquirement of a new site, with construction of a new and larger hospital plant. The site described above is said to be in the center of a district heavily populated by negroes, some eighty per cent of the residents therein being members of that race, according to a recent survey. The square named contains a moving picture theater for negroes, operated for a number of years, and has served as the site of circuses and other shows patronized by the race. Centrally located and easily accessible, it seems to us in these conditions admirably suited to the hospital service proposed and we hope the commission council will grant the permit requested.

The great need of added hospital facilities for negroes has been recognized for years. The facilities at present available for them are taxed beyond their capacity. The negro wards of the Charity hospital are constantly overcrowded. A great modern institution under control and direction of the Flint-Goodridge administration and staff, which have operated the present institution in Canal street so long and satisfactorily, will be a highly valuable community asset, its direct benefits to our negro population bringing indirect but material benefits to the general community health. It is therefore to be hoped that the hospital permit will be granted and the proposed new hospital placed under construction with all practicable speed.

Hospitals - 1927

HOSPITAL FACILITIES IN BALTIMORE

Name of Hospital	In Ward	Private Rooms	Negroes		Whites	
			W	P	W	P
Balto. Eye, Ear and Throat	25	25	12	0	13	25
Bon Secours	20	40	0	0	20	40
Children's Hospital School	108	12	8	0	100	12
Church Home & Infirmary	73	84	0	0	73	84
Colonial	0	0	0	0	54	26
Emergency	0	0	0	0	0	0
Highland Eye, Ear & Throat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Homewood	17	35	0	0	17	35
Hospital for Women of Md.	43	64	0	0	43	64
Howard A. Kelly Hospital	0	30	0	0	0	30
Johns Hopkins Hospital (b)	516	164	(c) 181	0	335	164
Kernan's (Old Bldg.)	54	2	0	0	54	2
Kernan's (New Bldg.)	64	5	0	0	64	6
Maryland General	88	132	10	0	78	132
Mercy	171	104	35	0	136	104
Pres. Eye, Ear & Throat	35	5	12	0	32	5
Provident	35	2	35	2	0	0
St. Agnes	111	94	0	0	111	94
St. Joseph's	145	79	20	0	125	79
Hebrew (Sinai)	90	95	0	0	90	95
South Balto. General	40	20	6	0	34	20
Strathmore Park	0	12	0	0	0	12
Sydenham	75	35	(d)	0	52	64
Union Memorial	(e) 52	64	0	0	82	63
West Balto. General	102	63	20	0	153	56
University	194	56	41	0	25	12
Southern	(Total) 25	0	0	0	42	110
Suffield Maternity	12	0	0	0	93	227
Volunteers of Amer.	42	0	0	0		
West End Maternity	110	0	0	0		
Franklin Square	100	0	0	0		
City Hospitals	347	120				
Grand Totals	4116	529*			3477*	

* Not including Sydenham for figures which detailed figures not given.

(a) An addition 19 nursery beds to be added to these figures.

(b) An additional 43 semi-private beds to be added to these figures.

(c) An indefinite number of beds for Pediatrics to be added to these figures.

SUN

BALTIMORE, MD.

FEB 3 1927

CAMPAIGN ADDS EXTRA ADDITION TO HOSPITAL

Oversubscription Of South Baltimore General's Quota Makes It Possible.

An addition that will materially increase the number of beds in the South Baltimore General Hospital has been made possible by the over-subscription of the campaign quota of \$212,000. It was announced today. The campaign, which closed last night with a victory dinner at the Emerson Hotel, resulted in subscriptions totaling \$219,482.

(d) Practically all colored patients housed in private rooms because they do not get enough with one disease to make a ward practicable.

(e) An additional 33 semi-private beds.

According to Dr. C. W. Maxson, member of the hospital staff, the over-subscriptions, amounting to \$7,482, will make it possible to add another floor with a capacity of forty beds. The hospital now has sixty-five beds.

Work To Start In March.

The razing of the old nurses' home will be started in March, Dr. Maxson said. Work on the new nurses' home will begin at that time. It is estimated that this building will cost approximately \$110,000.

One subscription that increased the total came from Mrs. Witteman Bees who opened her home at 1324 South Charles street for a benefit luncheon yesterday. One hundred and fifty women attended.

Curtis Bay Women Give \$1,000.

Another subscription of \$1,000, sent in after the close of the campaign, was from the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Curtis Bay Volunteer Fire Department.

Through the efforts of Jennie C. Jones, colored, 550 Presstman street, a grateful former patient of the hospital, \$200 was added to the fund. The former patient after her discharge from

the institution, spoke at Sharon Baptist Church, Ebenezer Methodist African Church and John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church, all Negro congregations, and obtained 1,160 subscriptions from members of the three churches and from her neighbors.

According to the campaign managers subscriptions are still coming in today and it is expected that the final total will reach the \$220,000 mark.

529 HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE IN BALTIMORE

Urban League's Survey

Shows 15 of 32 Will Take Our Patients

ONLY 6 PRIVATE ROOMS IN CITY

West Baltimore General and St. Joseph's Say They Admit Physicians

"Keeping tab on the Grim Reaper" a study of Death Rates by the Baltimore Urban League has just been published in book form.

If Negroes of Baltimore are dying twice as fast as their white neighbors, there's a reason according to R. M. Moss, executive secretary of the Baltimore Urban League. He says,

One of the most discouraging things about the entire situation is the lack of adequate care for the sick Negro in Baltimore. Famed the world over for the excellence of its hospitals, Baltimore has as yet failed to fully provide for the hospitalization of her Negro residents. Negro physicians complain bitterly of the great difficulty they experience in getting hospital care for their patients. The city's Department of Charity reports its inability to secure sufficient beds, particularly for the Negro women.

On the basis of population about one-seventh of the beds in the city

should be available to colored patients. This does not take into consideration the fact that the death (and consequently the rate of serious illness) is about twice as great for the Negro as for the whites.

But what is the situation? Accurate figures are difficult to obtain for several reasons chief of which are:

(a) The number of beds available varies from time to time. In epidemics the hospitals often set up extra beds not ordinarily used, for example.

(b) Some hospitals which do not ordinarily take colored patients, will do so in an emergency; particularly in cases of accidents.

However, the most complete count yet made was completed by the Mayor's Hospital Commission in the Fall of 1926.

SO. AFRICAN NATIVES RATED AS FIRST CLASS IN HOSPITAL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Sir Edward Thornton of South Africa recently stated that in Nigeria there is a hospital of two hundred beds, which cost \$1,250,000, and which is the most perfect in the world." Sir Thornton had returned from a tour of the British, French and Portuguese colonies of Africa. He found that Liberia had no public health administration at all.

"The French Government," Sir Thornton says, "in return for imposing conscription on her colonies, has undertaken to bring to them a public health administration, with medicines within reach of every native. The cost of putting white physicians into the colonies would have been enormous, and the French therefore had to educate the natives to be physicians. Consequently, a system of auxiliary native physicians has been perfected, whose medical certificates are valid while in Government employ. There are now 78 native auxiliary physicians, 560 nurses, and about 60 midwives. In addition, a native medical school costing \$2,500,000 has been erected in Nigeria."

NEW PROVIDENT TO HAVE MOST MODERN PLANT

Every Known Device To Medical Science Will Be Installed At Hospital

COST ESTIMATED AT SUM OF \$137,000

\$5000 Donated by Local Man This Week; Strike Does Not Stop Work

When completed the New Provident Hospital, Division street, between McMechen and Mosher streets, will be the most modern hospital in Baltimore, barring Johns Hopkins.

Remodeling the hospital will cost in the neighborhood of \$137,000. Every known device for medical science will be installed including modern heating and ventilating plants, rest rooms for patients and nurses and two operating rooms. The main operating room is being equipped under the personal supervision of Dr. J. M. T. Finney, former chief surgeon at Johns Hopkins.

New Feature

One of the new late features of the ward on the first floor will be the cubical plan. Men and women can be accommodated in this ward and partitions can be put up at a moment's notice so as to allow each patient to have a distinct and separate compartment or room. This new departure will take care of a surplus of either sex.

Accident cases can be treated with the greatest efficiency. Much stress has been laid on the care of cases of this character. An emergency operating room is located near the entrance with an observation room in close proximity.

In the basement will be located the dining and reading rooms for nurses and help, the heating plant, store rooms and kitchen. A chief steward will have charge of the kitchen and stores.

Diet kitchens are on each floor and a competent dietician in charge of each.

Children's Ward

A children's ward is on the third floor, which leads to an outdoor ward for the treatment of pneumonia patients. Sliding shoots similar to playground slides are arranged so as to lower the patients to the ground in a few seconds in case of fire. The building is arranged so a part can be cut off to prevent the spread of flames.

All wood work is being stripped from the walls and a metallic covering will be substituted so as to reduce fire hazard to a minimum.

Padded Room

A padded room is being built on the first floor to care for violent patients.

Dumb waiters are being installed so food can be sent to all parts of the hospital in a few seconds and food trucks will be used to carry meals to patients.

The hospital will accommodate 100 patients and 30 nurses will be employed. Six to eight doctors will be on the staff. All will be under the supervision of Dr. William T. Carr, superintendent.

No Strike Here

The bricklayers' strike did not affect the work that is being done, said Dr. Carr to a HERALD reporter this week. Other workmen will be busy for at least a month before they will be ready for bricklayers.

The sum of \$5,000 was given to the hospital this week by a prominent local white man.

**AMERICAN
BALTIMORE, MD.**

JUL 11 1927

Rebuilding Begun On Negro Hospital

The work of rebuilding the old Union Protestant Infirmary, Division street, near Mosher, recently purchased by a group of colored citizens for conversion into a negro hospital, has begun and is expected to be completed by January 1 at a cost of \$60,000. Dr. William T. Carr, one of the original founders of the Provident Hospital, of which the new institution is an outgrowth, will be superintendent.

**SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.
DEC 13 1927**

**NEGROES DO
TO HOSPITAL F**

Fifteen Memorial Gifts, Ranging From \$300 To \$1,000, Announced.

TWO PLAQUES INCLUDED

Campaign For Colored Institution To Continue Until \$200,000 Is Raised.

Fifteen gifts as memorials to Negroes, given by Negroes, to the new Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary were announced yesterday by Dr. J. M. T. Finney, chairman of the committee undertaking to raise \$200,000 for the building fund.

These Negro memorials were established largely by relatives, Dr. Finney said, and will be used in equipping rooms and for furniture and other needs. Two of the gifts will be plaques.

List Of Memorials.

The fifteen announced yesterday were:

The Murphy family, \$500 for a bed as a memorial to John H. Murphy.
The McBeth family, \$50 for memorial bed in memory of Susan Jackson McBeth.

Nannie B. Grooms, \$300 as a memorial to Jane L. Grooms.

The Marsavian Five Hundred Club, \$300 for a plaque as a memorial to the club.

Charles Terrell, \$300 in memory of Alexander Terrell.

William L. Fitzgerald, \$300 for plaque in memory of Dr. Edward U. Fitzgerald.

The family of John H. Smith, \$500 for room in his memory.

Anne E. Hitchens, \$300 in memory of John L. Hitchens.

Walter Cook, \$300 in memory of Louise Lee Cook.

Bishop A. L. Gaines and wife, \$500 in memory of Cecilia Gaines Murray.

Helen M. Holland, \$300 in memory of George H. Holland.

The Hughes family, \$1,000 to the memory of James W. Hughes.

Solomon DeCoursey, \$300 in memory of J. N. Lewis DeCoursey.

Jeanette Hall, \$500 in memory of Dr. R. M. Hall.

Mary F. Handy, \$300 in memory of Bishop James A. Handy.

To Continue Through Week.

The building fund campaign will continue through this week, probably closing early next week, Dr. Finney said yesterday. He added, however that the campaign would not close until \$200,000 was raised, as that amount is necessary to realize all the conditional gifts counted upon as maintenance and endowment funds.

**SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.**

DEC 10 1927

SUBSCRIBER \$30,000 TO NEGRO HOSPITAL

Julius Rosenwald, Chicago, Gives Sum For Maintenance Provisionally.

Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, president of the Sears-Roebuck Co., has promised to contribute \$30,000 to the maintenance fund of the Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary, provided the full amount of the building fund is raised, it was announced yesterday by Dr. J. M. T. Finney, chairman of the campaign to raise \$175,000 for the Negro institution.

Additional subscriptions amounting to approximately \$10,000 were reported last night by the 700 Negro workers in the campaign. This brings the total subscribed so far to \$103,000.

The results of the work of the Negro campaigners were made known at a meeting at the Frederick Senior Junior High School, Baker and Calhoun streets. The Rev. Dr. Hugh Birkhead, rector of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church, and John R. Cary were the speakers at the meeting.

**SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.**

DEC 10 1927

\$25,000 IS OFFERED TO NEGRO HOSPITAL

To Be Given For Endowment If Equal Sum For Same Purpose Is Raised.

\$200,000 NOW IS GOAL

Proffer To Provident Made Anonymously—More Contributions Received.

An offer of \$25,000 toward the endowment fund of the Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary, made

anonymously yesterday to Dr. J. M. T. Finney, chairman of the committee to raise \$175,000 for the building fund, carried a provision that another \$25,000 be raised for endowment in addition to the \$175,000 needed for construction and equipment.

"It simply means," Dr. Finney explained, "that to meet the requirements of this \$25,000 offer it will be necessary to raise a total of \$200,000 in our present campaign."

Conditional Gifts Total \$85,000.

If the tentative quota of \$200,000 is raised, it will assure automatically the conditional gifts of \$25,000 to the building fund and \$30,000 to the maintenance fund from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and the \$30,000 to the maintenance fund from Julius Rosenwald, Dr. Finney said. The two \$30,000 gifts to the maintenance fund, Dr. Finney explained, are entirely separate from the endowment fund, as the terms of these gifts require that they be applied to the Negro hospital's maintenance during the next five years.

"We are hoping that a substantial proportion of the maintenance expense of the institution ultimately will be provided in a permanent endowment fund," Dr. Finney said last night. "The need for such a fund becomes more apparent when one considers that approximately ninety per cent. of the hospital's service will be free. This part of the cause is what attracted Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Rosenwald."

May Reach Goal In Ten Days.

Dr. Finney said that if the gifts came in during the next ten days as they have in the last few days, the \$200,000 would be raised by the expiration of that time.

Additional subscriptions announced yesterday included an extra \$2,000 from Mrs. Francis M. Jencks, making her total subscription \$3,000; a gift of \$2,000 from Waldo Newcomer; \$1,200 from Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. White and \$1,000 from Doctor and Mrs. Walter Wickes, Senator and Mrs. William Cabell Bruce, Mrs. Thomas H. Bowles, Miles White, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. Towers, Mrs. George Hamilton Cook, The Hub, the Bethlehem Steel Company and Morton Samuels.

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DEC 8 1927

**MEMORIAL GIFTS
TO NEGRO HOSPITAL
Provident Contributions In
Honor Of Both White**

And Colored Persons.

ONE FOR JUDGE ROSE

Additional Pledges Of \$6,000 Announced, Bringing Campaign Total To \$109,000.

Seven memorial gifts to the new Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary, two in honor of white persons and five in recognition of the loyalty of Negro servants, were announced yesterday by Dr. J. M. T. Finney, chairman of the campaign to raise \$175,000 for the building fund.

The Negro trustees of the hospital established a memorial for the late Judge John C. Rose. By their gift the Negro trustees memorialized the work of Judge Rose as president of the board of trustees of the proposed Victory Hospital, a project which was merged with that of the Provident Hospital.

Memorial To Judge Niles.

Mrs. Alfred S. Niles will establish a memorial to her late husband, Judge Niles, in recognition of his work in the interest of Negroes. Mrs. Niles' gift will amount to approximately \$700, according to Dr. Finney.

A joint contribution of \$1,350 was made by Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser, Mr. and Mrs. W. Irvine Keyser and Mr. and Mrs. DeCoursey W. Thom to furnish and equip a room in memory of Margaret Carmack, Thomas Gale, Sidonia Collins and Emma J. Lewis, Negro servants with their families for more than forty years.

Dr. And Mrs. Fisher Give \$1,000.

Doctor and Mrs. William A. Fisher gave \$1,000, which will be used to establish a memorial to George Gross, their butler for many years.

Two memorials will be established by Mr. and Mrs. George Weems Williams, one to the memory of Virginia Hall, maid servant to Mr. Williams' mother for fifty years, and one for William Burton Wicks, butler in the Williams home for thirty years.

Doctor and Mrs. Finney will establish a memorial to the Short family, members of which have been with them for more than thirty years and some of whom are still in their service.

The memorial money, Dr. Finney said, will be used to endow beds or to furnish and equip rooms.

The total in the campaign reached about \$109,000 last night, when the 700 Negro workers announced additional subscriptions of approximately \$6,000. M. Jacob Abrams addressed the workers.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

DEC 20 1927

Negro Hospital Fund Reaches \$423,703 As Campaign Closes

Goal Set Originally For Provident Far Exceeded.
Substantial Increase Expected From Joe Gans
Memorial—Dr. Finney Addresses Workers.

With \$423,703.36 in subscriptions and pledges, the campaign to raise funds for building, endowing and maintaining the new Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary closed yesterday. The amount is far beyond the original goal and surpasses by a substantial margin the new goal set by the workers.

Of this amount \$149,007.90 was raised in 759 subscriptions by the white organization working in the campaign. This group made its final report at a meeting at the Hotel Emerson yesterday. The sum of \$164,695.46 in 6,490 subscriptions, was reported at a meeting of the 700 Negro workers at the Douglass High School.

With this \$290,205 in unconditional gifts, the hospital can realize on the \$110,000 in conditional gifts made by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Julius Rosenwald and an anonymous friend of the institution.

Explains Use Of Money.

In reconstructing and equipping the hospital, \$175,000 will be used, Dr. J. M. T. Finney, general chairman of the fund, announced. Approximately \$60,000 will go toward meeting the maintenance costs in the next five years in keeping with the provisions of the Rockefeller and Rosenwald gifts, Dr.

BALTIMORE, MD.

DEC 10 1927

Secret \$25,000 Gift to Hospital Announced

An anonymous benefactor has offered \$25,000 toward the endowment fund of the Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary for Negroes, providing the present campaign for

liciting funds from members of their race also are meeting with success, Dr. Finney announced.

Only Two Of Nine Founders Of Provident Hospital Living

Dr. William T. Carr, Jr., Reviews History Of Institution
While Building Drive Is Launched

Incidental to the launching of the \$300,000 drive for new Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary by George A. Watty and his corps of workers, the 30 year history of the institution was reviewed by Dr. William T. Carr, Jr., one of its two living founders.

Beginning 32 years ago on Orchard street just back of the old plant on Biddle street, the hospital has cared for more than 60,000 patients. Nine physicians of whom Dr. William T. Carr, Jr., and Charles H. Fowler are the only two living, began the work with little more than an inadequate clinic. Dr. Carr spoke briefly of the institution's fight against poverty, its magnificent work despite lack of facilities and the final gain of a place in the Community Chest and some attention from the city.

The old plant, usually crowded to capacity, and operating in a building wholly unfit for that purpose, is offered for sale prior to the entrance of the new institution on Division street. Its six or eight wards will be replaced by ward space for 75 patients, model operating rooms and 75 private rooms. Departments

will be maintained for a dispensary and accidents.

Controlled by an advisory board of 15 white men and women, a consulting staff of physicians and surgeons from Johns Hopkins, and the University of Maryland, and twelve trustees, the new plant will be second to none in the city in regard to complete equipment. The training school for nurses, which has about 25 girls in the present plant, will be continued. Leaders of the project state that the final plan will include a medical school in connection with Provident.

Dr. Carr has been slated to head the staff of physicians. He will be assisted by a visiting staff of local men.

A meeting for division of the city into sections for the workers and final assignments for workers was held at the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday evening. Mr. Watty states that the project has become Baltimore's most acute need among race people, local white institutions having to turn many cases down, and scores dying yearly because proper attention could not be obtained.

The New Provident Hospital and Free Dispensary campaign for \$175,000 ended brilliantly Monday night with subscriptions and cash amounting to nearly a half million dollars.

Of this \$164,495.46 was reported by race workers under George A. Watty, general chairman.

The white workers, under Dr. J. M. T. Finney, made a report of \$149,007.90, with a total of 759 subscriptions. In the report of the race workers, some 6,490 subscriptions were noted. Added to this total of \$290,205, under which there are no conditions, the drive will also realize \$110,000 in conditional gifts by Julius Rosenwald, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and an anonymous donor.

Joe Gans Memorial Fund. The Joe Gans Memorial Fund, launched ten days ago, has reached the \$1000 mark. A gift of \$100 from the Olympic Athletic Club was announced at the Victory dinner. Contributions to this fund include the following: Thomas R. Smith, \$150; "Kid" Prat, \$100; Edward Myers, \$100; Robert E. Lee Requardt, \$50; George A. Watty, \$50; John W. Hawkins, \$50; William N. Jones, \$50; T. Wallis Lansey, \$50; J. Preston

HOSPITAL DRIVE NEARS HALF MILLION MARK

Race Group Has Total Of
\$164,495 At Close Of
Victory Dinner

GANS MEMORIAL NOW
IS A CERTAINTY

More Than \$1,000 Sub-
scribed Locally To Com-
memorate Great Boxer

Linberry, \$50.

The above constitute a committee which will push the fund throughout the country.

Start Endowment

At the dinner of the nearly 700 workers Monday night Dr. Finney declared that the drive had surpassed the wildest dreams of himself and Mr. Watty. He stated that there is now an endowment fund of \$165,205 exclusive of some \$60,000 which will be used for maintenance in the next five years. An endowment of \$1,000,000 will be necessary in a few years, it was said.

Among the other speakers were ex-Governor Phillip E. Goldsborough, George A. Watty, C. C. Fitzgerald, and Dr. George Bragg, Jr. A resolution thanking the contributors, officials, and other participants was read.

Division Reports

Bringing forward former reports of \$111,910, the divisions came up Monday night with \$52,585, of which 20 per cent was cash. The largest amount reported among captains was a check for \$5000 brought in by Mrs. Fearless Williams from an anonymous giver. Walter S. Emerson's division reported \$1700 in cash.

The division reports for the week were Walter S. Emerson, \$4764; Mrs. Benjamin Brown, \$3197.50; Mrs. John R. Coasev, \$6828.75; Walter Emerson, \$4538; Mason A. Hawkins, \$1365; Miss Mary E. Hughes, \$12456; Dr. A. O. Reid, \$1835; Mrs. Elizabeth K. White, \$2356; Miss Mabel Whiting, \$2857.75; Miss Anita R. Williams, \$3849.50; Francis M. Wood, \$2231.75; Mrs. G. H. Buchanan, \$4505.25.

Plans To Improve Negro Hospital To Be Discussed

Raising Of \$150,000 For Provi-
dent Institution To Be Topic
At Dinner Tomorrow Night.

Governor Ritchie and Mayor Broening will attend a dinner at the Hotel Emerson tomorrow night at which plans will be discussed for raising the \$150,000 necessary to convert the Provident Hospital for Negroes into a one-hundred-bed institution.

Several subscriptions for considerable amounts already have been received by Dr. J. M. T. Finney, who is chairman of the committee which is seeking to make possible the improvement of the hospital.

Better hospital facilities for Negroes are necessary in Baltimore, according to Dr. Finney. With the proposed additions the bed capacity for Negroes in Baltimore would be raised to 600, he said, whereas there should be more than 1,200 beds available.

BALTIMORE, MD.

NOV 28 1927

NOV 25 1927

White Leaders Plan To Raise \$150,000 For Negro Hospital

Only 500 Beds Available In City For Colored Patients, 1,213 Needed, Says Dr. Finney—Campaign Opens Tuesday Night.

A campaign to raise \$150,000 for the remodeling, equipping and furnishing of the Provident Hospital, a Negro institution, 1514 Division street, will be launched at a dinner at the Hotel Emerson next Tuesday night, according to an announcement made yesterday by white leaders interested in bringing the Negro hospital facilities of the city up to a higher standard.

One of the principal speakers at this dinner will be Dr. J. M. T. Finney, member of the medical board of the hospital. Governor Ritchie, Mayor Broening, Frank A. Furst and others have been invited to attend.

Has Room For Only 35.

The building which is to be further equipped for this use is the old Union Protestant Infirmary. There are now facilities, Dr. Finney explained, for only thirty-five patients in a space which was intended originally for only twenty. Dr. Finney said there were practically no private rooms available in the city for Negroes, and private rooms, he asserted, are most essential to recovery of cases that demand quiet and seclusion.

"The gifts to this institution should take the form of an appreciation from the wealthier citizens of the city of a group of people that has been so useful to them," Dr. Finney said. "It should be a tribute from every Baltimorean who is anxious to see the Negro have a fair chance for life in the fight against disease and death.

Has 500 Beds, Needs 1,213.

"With its Negro population of 121,295, Baltimore should have at least 1,213 beds to care properly for their needs. Instead, it has but 500 such beds, and they are scattered throughout the city.

"The Negro death rate in Baltimore, from the figures of 1925 compiled by a life insurance company, is thirty-four per cent. higher than the national average. This is twice the

Trustees Are Negroes.

The hospital is under the direction of a board of trustees made up of Negroes. Dr. William T. Carr, Negro, is superintendent. Operation of the institution is under the supervision of an advisory board made up of Judge Carroll T. Bond, Judge Joseph N. Ulman, Judge Morris A. Soper, Mrs. William S. Blackford, Mrs. W. Irvine Keyser, Dr. George Walker, Riggins Buckley, Alfred R. Riggs and John R. Cary. Four white doctors and two white nurses exercise actual supervision over the medical and surgical work. They are named, at the request of the Negroes, by the Johns Hopkins and University of Maryland medical schools. This staff is now composed of Dr. Finney, Dr. William A. Fisher, Dr. A. M. Shipley, Dr. M. C. Pincoffs, Miss M. M. Gardner and Mrs. F. W. Lilly.

Training For Negroes Urged.

Persons in charge view as another important function of the hospital the providing of hospital training for Negro doctors and nurses. The work of these trained Negroes, the trustees feel, would raise the standards of health and hygiene among their race, which, they asserted, is a matter of vital concern to the entire city.

The campaign among the white people for the \$150,000, according to an explanation by Mr. Riggs of the advisory board, will not be along the customary campaign line. The effort, he said, will be made by a general committee, which will be expected to canvass probably from 1,000 to 2,000 white people in the hope that from such a comparatively small group they can get the amount needed.

"The donation should be a Christmas present in appreciation of the faithful services of the colored people," Mr. Riggs said.

NOV 25 1927

SUBSCRIPTIONS MADE TO HOSPITAL FUND

Dr. Finney Sure Of Success In Enlarging Institution For Negroes.

With several subscriptions already in the hands of Dr. J. M. T. Finney before the fund has been officially started, he expressed the hope today that the entire \$150,000 necessary to convert the Provident Hospital, an institution for Negroes, into a 100-bed hospital would be raised by voluntary contributions.

The amount of subscriptions already sent in, Dr. Finney said, is very gratifying.

"The people of Baltimore are tired of campaigns, and I would like to keep away from the campaign idea," he said. "I hope it will not be necessary to organize a campaign to raise the money, and present indications are that we will not be forced to do so."

Plan Luncheon.

The amount of the subscriptions already made will be announced at a dinner at the Emerson Hotel Tuesday night when the fund-raising plan is definitely launched, Dr. Finney said.

President Coolidge has been invited, but his attendance was doubtful today. Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, Mayor William F. Broening, Frank A. Furst and several others also have been invited and have notified the committee, of which Dr. Finney is chairman, that they will attend.

Dr. Finney declared the people of Baltimore did not realize the necessity in this city for the improvements planned for the Negro hospital. He felt confident, he said, that when the situation became generally known no trouble would be experienced in raising the amount necessary.

There are practically no private rooms for Negroes in the city. This deficiency will be taken care of when the alterations and additions are made at Provident Hospital, he said.

With the proposed additions at Provident Hospital the bed capacity for Negroes in Baltimore hospitals will be raised to approximately 600.

Dr. Finney said. There should be something over 1,200 beds available, he added.

NOV 29 1927

COOLIDGE INDORSES NEGRO HOSPITAL

President Regrets Near Opening Of Congress Prevents His Attending Dinner.

APPEAL OPENS TONIGHT

Borah Expected To Be Guest At Banquet Starting Campaign For Provident Institution.

Expressing his regret at his inability to be present tonight at the beginning of a campaign for \$150,000 for the Provident Hospital, a Negro institution, 1514 Division street, President Coolidge yesterday indorsed the project in a letter received by Dr. J. M. T. Finney, a member of the medical board of the institution.

The President wrote that he would have accepted the invitation to attend but for the approaching of Congress. Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, has informed Dr. Finney that he will be present, if possible, at the dinner tonight at the Hotel Emerson.

Borah Interested.

Senator Borah said he was particularly interested in the campaign since it would make for a better and broader understanding between whites and Negroes in working toward a common object. Dr. E. A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; John W. Davis, Democratic candidate in the last Presidential election, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., also have expressed their interest in the work in regretting that previous engagements prevented their attending the banquet.

Archbishop Curley has appointed a member of the Catholic clergy to represent him at the dinner. The prelate himself will be unable to attend, as will be Bishop John Gardner Murray, primate of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, who is recovering from an illness.

More Than 300 To Attend.

There will be more than 300 diners

in the hall when the banquet begins. The speakers on the program include Governor Ritchie, Mayor Broening, Senator William Cabell Bruce, Dr. C. Hampson Jones, Health Commissioner of Baltimore; Frank A. Furst and Francis King Carey, attorney.

Dr. Finney, who will preside at the banquet and introduce the speakers, announced that Alfred R. Riggs, a member of the advisory board of the hospital, had established campaign headquarters at the Hotel Emerson, where contributions will be accepted.

Dr. Finney in his address tonight will explain how the hospital will be operated with a staff of white and colored physicians and on an educational and philanthropic basis. He also will point out how the institution will be instrumental in bettering the condition of the Negro population.

He and other speakers will emphasize the importance of properly remodeling, equipping and furnishing the hospital, which is established in the old Union Protestant Infirmary Building.

Hospitals-1927

Massachusetts.

Group of Boston Physicians Take Over Beth Israel Hospital

Move Made Primarily to Make It Possible for Young Negro Physicians to Get Hospital Experience

BOSTON, May 23.—There is not a single hospital in all New England where a Negro doctor may carry his patient. He may lead them to the hospital but he cannot cross the threshold to operate on them, nor is he called into consultation after his patient has entered the hospital. No institution in New England affords an opportunity for a Negro girl to enter as trained nurse, no internships for young doctors, riding that no doctor be granted a Harvard, Boston University and license until he or she has had Tufts Medical School provide in-practical experience in an A-1 hospital. Fourteen States have enacted laws for their white graduates, ed such a law. Unless some means but there is an unwritten law provided, it is said the number which bars Negro students. Be of Negro physicians will soon be fore a Negro student's medical education is exceedingly small. cation is completed he must go. Because of the lack of hospitals elsewhere than Harvard, Boston available to Negro doctors in New University and Tufts for his finish-England, the doctors of the race ing touch. Only theory, with no are not able to give to the world practical training, is given to these any new discoveries in medical sci- students at these schools. ence. They are denied opportunity

Six obstetric cases are required to perfect anything new they might of medical graduates before a li- have. They must accept white doc- cense to practice is given. Negro tors' statements on health condi- graduates must rely on the good- tions of the race here. No oppor- will of Negro doctors to be allowed tunity to compile their own statis- to handle maternity cases in order tics is given. to be able to meet various State Colored girls may graduate as law requirements for licenses. trained nurses, but they cannot get Three young Negroes were grad- registered as such, because they uated cum laude from Tufts Medi- cannot get training in an A-1 hos- cal School this year. Because they pital here. could not enter an A-1 hospital To alleviate these alarming con- with their white classmates for ditions, the Negro men of the medi- practical experience, they were cal profession, headed by Dr. Cor- forced to appeal to Negro doctors nelius N. Garland, together with on the outside to give them that other professional and substantial experience. business men of both races and ministers of the leading churches, have taken over Beth Israel Hos- pital, Townsend street, Roxbury.

There are 132 places in the coun- try where a Negro boy may take an internship. Out of this number only eight are recognized by the American Medical Association. At these eight institutions there are only thirty-two internes. These eight hospitals are Andrews Me- morial, Tuskegee; the Harlem and Bellevue, New York; Douglass and Mercer, Philadelphia; Freedman's, Washington, D. C.; Provident, Chi- cago, and the Municipal in Kansas City, Mo.

The American Medical Associa- tion has recommended a law pro-

The hospital, a charitable insti- tution, controlled by a trustee board of citizens of the commu- nity, is fully equipped with 50 beds. It has separate buildings, one to accommodate 43 nurses; a patho- logical laboratory, an X-ray outfit and a special diet kitchen. It meets the full requirements of a recent State law—a thing which, for lack of space, the old privately controlled hospital on West Spring- field street, did not do and for which that institution was closed after 17 years of service to more than 3,000 patients.

As to competent Negro doctor— although, as was said, they cannot follow their patients into the hos- pitals here, there are two connect- ed with hospitals, one of whom is an instructor in a medical school. Doctors Solomon C. Fuller and Au- gustus Hinton are those recognized specialists.

Dr. Fuller specializes on mental and nervous diseases, having had charge of these diseases at the Westboro Insane Asylum over 20 years. He, a Boston University graduate, is an instructor at that university's School of Medicine and is also on the staff of the Boston Homeopathic Hospital.

Dr. Hinton, a specialist on blood diseases, has charge of the labora- tory of blood diseases in several of the leading hospitals here and of the Boston Dispensary. He is a Harvard man and has practiced 18 years.

The hospital will be available to the trustees of the Plymouth Hos- pital January 1, 1928. The trus- tees are: Dr. Cornelius N. Gar- land, chairman; Samuel A. Allen, secretary; Gordon M. Crowe, treasurer; Rockland National Bank, Jesse Goode, assistant treas- urer; South End Co-operative Bank, Dr. T. E. A. McCurdy, the Rev. David S. Klugh, the Rev. Cas- sius A. Ward, Nelson P. Went- worth, the Rev. D. Leroy Ferguson, and Stansbury Hoxter. They are relying on the people of the com- munity of Boston to put this project over with their donations.

TRANSCRIPT
BOSTON, MASS.

DEC 29 1927

A Hospital for Negroes

Unusually clear are the facts which show Boston's need of a hospital for negroes. A single sentence tells the story. As matters now stand, says Andrew J. Peters, "there is not a hospital anywhere in Boston or in all New England where a negro doctor can take his patients, where a negro interne can obtain the necessary professional training, or where negro girls can train as nurses." That is a deficiency so complete that it is almost astonishing. The colored popula- tion of Greater Boston comprises some 35,000 men, women and children. Through- out New England there are 88,000. This large group of our citizens surely should have access to at least one hospital espe- cially planned for them, and the com- mittee now undertaking to fill that need, with Mr. Peters as honorary chairman, has set itself to a task of real public urgency.

Fortune offers at this moment an ex- ceptional opportunity to carry the work to success. Within a short time, the Beth Israel Hospital, now in Townsend street, Roxbury, will be removed to a large new plant. This makes available for purchase under very favorable terms the hospital buildings, grounds and equipment of the institution in Townsend street, which includes a well-appointed nurses' home, laundry and adequate lab- oratories. For eighteen years, from 1907 to 1925, the negroes of Boston, guided by leaders of the colored community, showed their ability to maintain very commendable service at the old Plymouth Hospital, operated for and by negroes. But the physical limitations of the plant then occupied were so great as to pre- clude attainment of the State's require- ments for a "Class A" institution. If

the service can now be renewed in suit- able buildings, such as those of the old Beth Israel Hospital, good forward strides may certainly be expected.

Ten Thousand Vain Attempts

The fact that out of 10,000 essays writ- en in competition for one prize of 25,000, and two of \$1000 each, on the life and character of President Woodrow

Detroit Hospital Moves Into Larger Quarters

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 21.—The new home of the Dunbar Memorial hospital at 3764 Brush St. opened for public inspection last Sunday. This event marked the expansion of the activities of the institution for public welfare as a result of outgrowth of its old quarters on Frederick Ave., which it had occupied for the past nine years. The new building, with the latest medical equipment, will accommodate 75 patients. The hospital has a regular staff of physicians and a training school for nurses. The institution is operated solely for the purpose of rendering public welfare service. The officers and trustees are: W. C. Osby, president; John B. Lyle, vice president; Charles R. Webb, secretary; Dr. W. E. Johnson, treasurer; Rev. R. L. Bardby, W. W. Dean, J. D. Wheeler, Mrs. Nina Humphrey, Mrs. Annie M. Green.

Medical Leader Advises Build More Hospitals

Says Erect Churches, And
Let Churches Erect Places
For Health Betterment

By The Associated Negro Press

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 22—At the opening meeting of the National Medical Association in this city, Monday night, Dr. Carl G. Roberts, retiring president, exhorted the delegates present to carry back to their homes the message that the Negro must effect the same close relation between his churches and his hospitals that the Catholic does.

"Wherever you find a Catholic Church you are more than apt to find a hospital nearby," Dr. Roberts asserted, "and the Negro should learn to build hospitals instead of paying big money for funerals. At least four years can be added to the average of Negro life by the improvement of facilities for preventing and controlling disease."

The Medical men were welcomed to the city by Mayor John Smith, who paid the Negro voters of the city a tribute for the loyalty to him and expressed his own convictions on the importance of health in the city's and nation's existence.

Some criticism of the Mayor's address was made in open meeting because of his reference to a wealthy white philanthropist, who is building a fine hospital for colored patients. Several physicians present declared that the Negro should build his own hospitals and thereby be able to direct their policies.

Hospitals - 1927

Mississippi

VICKSBURG, MISS.

HERALD

NOV 11 1927

STATISTICS FOR STATE HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

Colored Patients Now
Total 1218 At Institu-
tion For Insane

(By Dr. R. G. Grant)

At the Mississippi State Hos-
pital for the Insane, there are
1,218 colored patients. The his-
tory of colored service at this in-
stitution is outlined by Dr. G. R.
Grant in the last issue of the
Progressive Sheet, official publi-
cation of the institution, as fol-
lows:

When we searched the old rec-
ords to see what we could find
out about the beginning of the
colored services, we found a
statement in one of the old books
that there had been 332 colored
patients in this institution prior
to September 18, 1868. On that
date the 933rd colored patient
was admitted. The 334th patient
was not admitted until Saturday,
December 23, 1871; this patient
is still here. From September
18, 1868 to December 19, 1891,
there were only 56 colored pa-
tients admitted. At that rate it
would hardly seem probable that
there were 332 colored patients
admitted before 1868. On De-
cember 18, 1891, 52 colored pa-
tients were transferred here from
Meridian hospital. From the be-
ginning of the hospital until Oc-
tober 3, 1927, there have been
10,666 colored patients ad-
mitted. At present there are
641 females and 577 males in
the hospital.

Prior to December 19, 1891,
the colored patients were kept
in the main building. The colored
males were kept in what is now
fourth male white ward. The
colored females were kept in what
is now seventh white female
ward.

In 1891, Governor John M.
Stone's administration, two sep-
arate buildings were erected for
the colored patients. These

buildings were built of brick.
They were 187 feet long and 54
feet wide and were three stories
high. Floors 1, 2 and 3 are
known as wards 1, 2 and 3, re-
spectively. They were probably
built to accommodate 150 pa-
tients each; there are nearly 300
patients in each building at pres-
ent.

In 1896, during Governor A.
J. McLaurin's administration,
two more brick buildings were
erected. These buildings are
two-story buildings and are used
for sick patients. They were
probably built for that purpose.

When the old penitentiary
walls were torn down the brick
were brought out here. They
were scraped and cleaned by the
patients and used to build two
more buildings similar to those
built in 1891. They were erected
in 1901, during Governor Longi-
no's administration. Floors 1, 2
and 3 are known as wards A, B
and C, respectively.

In 1906, during Governor
Vardaman's administration, a
porch 120x12 feet was built to
each of the 12 wards. This is
the last building that has been
done except the buildings of the
convalescent home, that is a
chapter by itself.

I cannot close this article
without expressing my heartfelt
thanks to all the old employees
that have aided me in collecting
this information.

Additions to the Negro Hospital Fund

The following funds have been col-
lected for the negro hospital by Dr.
R. L. Redmond and Katie Jefferson since
last week's report.

Mt. Calvary Baptist church and school
district, \$5.55; B. T. Thomas, Egypt
plantation, \$5.00; Rose Bank church and
school district, \$2.50; Amount Brought
forward from last week's report, \$555.01.

R. L. Redmond, in charge. May 11, 1927

JUN 16 1927

Work Progressing on Hospital for Negroes

The following names are the ones who
have contributed to Dr. R. L. Redmond
for the negro hospital, Lexington, Miss.,
since the last report:

Mr. G. H. Love, Lexington, \$1.00; Mr.
D. C. Lundy, Mgr. Coa-Cola Co., Lexing-
ton, \$5.00; Mr. B. F. Rose, Mgr. Missis-
sippi Power and Light Co., \$10.00; Ap-
plebaum Bros., Lexington, \$5.00; Mr. J.
Lon McRae, Sheriff, Lexington, \$10.00;
Amount brought forward last report,
\$581.51; Total, \$612.51.

We truly thank our good friends for
their kind donations for our hospital.
The work on the hospital is still going
on. We hope to have it finished in a
short while.

Dr. R. L. REDMOND,
Physician in Charge, Lexington Miss.,
June 14, 1927.

Hospitals-1927

MISSOURI TO HAVE \$50,000 SANITARIUM

T. B. Hospital Ready
by January 1

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 2.—An institution to care for tuberculosis patients of our Race in Missouri is nearing completion at Mt. Vernon, near here, and will be ready for occupancy about Jan. 1, according to official information.

Heretofore tuberculosis patients of our group have not been admitted to the Missouri state sanitarium. The new Jim Crow building will be adjacent to the sanitarium. The \$50,000 appropriation for the new addition was made by the last session of the legislature and the contract was let three months ago.

The new building for our people will accommodate 24 patients. It will contain six rooms and two wards, in addition to dressing and bath rooms, and there will be a large reception room in the center of the building.

The Missouri state sanitarium at Mt. Vernon comprises 300 acres, and there are 11 brick buildings, including hospital, medical and domestic quarters. The capacity of the institution, which is in the picturesque Ozark region, is 320 patients. It is well equipped for the treatment of tuberculosis and is considered one of the best of its kind in the country.

Hospitals-1927

STAR
KANSAS, CITY, MO.

JUL 19 1927

A NEGRO HOSPITAL CHANGE

SITE NEAR START OF SOUTH SIDE TO
BE USED OTHERWISE.

H. F. McElroy, City Manager, Reaches
Decision After Hearing Claims
of Property Owners in That
Section.

Because of objections of property owners to the east and south of the site, H. F. McElroy, city manager, announced today that the city would not proceed with plans to build a new negro hospital and nurses' home on a half block of property between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, fronting west on Michigan avenue. The site was purchased some time ago for that purpose.

The land, purchased at a cost of approximately \$36,000 out of the hospital bond money, may be put to some other use, Judge McElroy announced. He suggested that it might be used as a site for an isolation hospital for white patients, or for a building for the food and dairy division of the health department, which now rents quarters near Troost avenue and Linwood boulevard, or for a building to be used as a training school for the fire department.

Due to the recent fire at the negro hospital, Judge McElroy said he is very desirous of starting construction work on the new negro hospital and nurses' home as soon as possible. Before anything is decided definitely, however, he will call into conference the bond committee of five named at the time the bonds were voted, composed of R. B. Caldwell, chairman; R. J. DeLano, Bernhard Adler, John T. Sears and Godfrey Swenson.

"Primarily, the site at Twenty-seventh street and Michigan avenue was chosen by me," Judge McElroy said. "I thought it a splendid one for a negro hospital, and still think so. I did not think at that time it would have any undesirable effect on the values of any other property, and I still am of that opinion.

"However, a very decided opposition from citizens owning property east and south of the location and from churches in the same territory arose protesting vigorously against building a negro hospital there. It is my judgment now that it would be unwise to construct the proposed hospital at this location. Before the land was purchased, however, I

talked the location over with all committees and commissions, officially or semi-officially interested, and obtained unanimous approval from all of them."

KANSAS CITY, MO.

JUL 19 1927

NEGRO HOSPITAL SITE ABANDONED AFTER PROTESTS

McElroy Announces Ground
Facing Spring Valley Park
Will Be Used for Other
Purposes.

The new Negro hospital which was to have been erected on a site facing Spring Valley park on Twenty-seventh street just east of Michigan avenue will not be built there, it was announced today by H. F. McElroy, city manager.

Mr. McElroy said he had yielded to public sentiment in the matter and had abandoned the plan.

The site was purchased by the city for approximately \$36,000 out of hospital bonds voted during the administration of Mayor Beach.

Mr. McElroy said he assumed full responsibility for abandoning the location. He indicated the site probably would be used by the city for other purposes, possibly as a training school for firemen.

Believes Location Good.

"Primarily, that location was decided upon by me," Mr. McElroy said in explaining his decision.

"I believed then that the site was a splendid location for a Negro hospital. I still believe so.

"I don't think it would have any undesirable effects on the values of any other surrounding property. I still think so.

"However, a decided opposition from property owners south and east of the site and of churches located south and east has arisen. Their protests against building the hospital on that site have been vigorous.

"Having in mind the desire not to incur any racial differences, I have concluded it would be unwise to construct the hospital at this location.

"Before this land was purchased, I talked it over with all committees and commissions that were officially or unofficially interested and had their

unanimous approval.

"City Will Not Lose."

"This land was purchased out of hospital bond money at a cost of approximately \$36,000. But there are other purposes for which the city can use the site to good advantage, so there will be no loss to the city because of this abandonment.

"It can be used for an isolation hospital for white persons; it can be used as a site for the food and dairy division of the health department, or better still, it can be used as a training station for the fire department. Purchase of the site from the health department by the fire department easily could be arranged."

Mr. McElroy said he had no other site in mind at present. He intimated, however, another site owned by the city just west of the Research hospital nurses' home on the north side of Twenty-third street might be utilized.

Second Site Available.

Under a provision of the new city charter, he explained, the tract of land north of Twenty-third street and east of McCoy street, about 125 by 400 feet, was set aside in a special provision for public hospital and health purposes.

In view of the recent fire which damaged the old city hospital and necessitated its partial abandonment, Mr. McElroy declared it is desirable to speed the construction of a new Negro hospital.

Before the matter of another site can be settled, however, he said, he would have to confer with the bond committee that acted at the time of the bond election.

This committee consists of R. B. Caldwell, chairman; R. J. DeLano, Bernhard Adler, John T. Sears and Godfrey Swenson.

Mr. McElroy intimated he would call an early meeting of this committee in an effort to select a new site and proceed with the hospital's construction as early as possible.

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KANSAS, CITY, MO.

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with vir

NEGRO INVESTOR BUYS M. E. CHURCH TRACY ST. SITE

Payne Seeks \$27,500 From City for
New Hospital Location.

Felix H. Payne, Negro investor, last week bought from the Centennial Methodist Episcopal church, a tract containing 93,380 square feet, extending from Tracy avenue to The Paseo at Twenty-first street.

The tract, originally bought by the church organization as a site for a new edifice, is 161 by 580 feet. Following a decision by the congregation to build on its old site at Nineteenth street and Woodland avenue, the site was sold to Payne, through the Security Investment company.

If the city does not consider favorably an offer made by Payne to

sell the tract for \$27,500 as a site for a Negro hospital, he will improve it with kitchenette apartment buildings for Negro tenants, he said last week.

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me organization, assisted in the
irsery.

NEGRO HOSPITAL SITES PROPOSED

H. F. McElroy, city manager, yesterday conferred with a delegation of negroes on a site for the new Negro hospital.

The city manager proposed two sites, both on the Paseo. One is between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets and extends to Tracy avenue, and the other is a block south extending to Flora avenue.

Negotiations will be made to obtain information as to what price the city might acquire the property.

Among those who were at the conference:

Rev. S. W. Bacot R. S. Street
C. S. Williams Dr. D. M. Miller
Howard M. Smith

The new hospital is to cost about 300,000.

STAR
KANSAS, CITY, MO.

JUN 1 1927

PROTEST NEGRO HOSPITAL

DELEGATION ASKS CITY NOT TO
BUILD AT 26TH AND MICHIGAN.

Members Tell Judge McElroy the
Structure Would Be a Stimulus
to Extension of the Negro
District Southward.

The plan to build a new city hospital for negroes on Michigan avenue between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets was attacked by a delegation of fifty persons before H. F. McElroy today as a stimulus to the extension southward of the negro district.

The delegation, made up of members of the Linwood Improvement Association and individual property owners in the district near Twenty-seventh street and Michigan avenue, said that unless the negro district was checked it would cross Linwood boulevard and extend on south in a belt splitting the city in two. This delegation, the second one to see Judge McElroy since the plan to build the hos-

pital was announced, was much larger than the first delegation, although it contained many of the same persons.

Arguments of the various speakers today were similar, all dwelling upon the damage to the property in the district for white residents and the consequent lowering of values if the district were extended. North of Thirty-first street, it was asserted, the hospital would damage property between Woodland and Prospect avenues. If the negro residential district ever crossed Linwood, it was argued, it would push on south in the blocks between Woodland and Brooklyn. Linwood boulevard would be greatly damaged between Troost and Prospect, if that happened, it was pointed out.

Speakers in the delegation were G. E. Stewart, president of the Linwood Improvement Association; J. W. Hilgeman, 2725 Garfield avenue; Newton C. Gillham, 2746 Brooklyn avenue; Mrs. Stanford S. Madden, 2733 Garfield avenue; Mrs. J. H. Fraser, 2709 Garfield avenue; Omar E. Robinson as attorney for several property owners; Dr. O. L. Hull, pastor of the Central Christian church at Twenty-seventh street and Wabash avenue, and Mrs. Ida Martin Brunner, 2848 Euclid avenue.

There were representatives also of Eylar Brothers Undertaking Company, 1800 Linwood boulevard; the Taylor Funeral Home, 3133 Euclid avenue; W. F. Mayberry, Linwood boulevard and Olive street, and the Carpenters' District Council, 3114 the Paseo.

Judge McElroy told the delegation its objections would be taken into consideration.

ASK HOSPITAL BE PLACED ON HOSPITAL HILL

Citizens Submit Proposal to
T. J. Prendergast for His
Opinion

Kansas City's Negro hospital should be placed on hospital hill. The city manager has definitely decided that he will not go ahead with construction on Michigan between 26th and 27th streets, but the hospital must go somewhere and go there quickly. The Hill site is ready, it is central, it is well situated with reference to the heating and lighting already provided for the general hospital, and it is where good pure air and sunlight will help cure the patients.

Still another reason for choosing the hospital site is that it belongs to the city and the fund for the Negro hospital would not be cut down a second time for the purchase of a site.

A committee of interested colored citizens took the matter up with T. J. Pendergast last Saturday. As the head as the democratic organization which in turn controls the city, his opinions were sought. Mr. Pendergast heard how the site purchased on Michigan had been abandoned, and how various suggestions had been made including the purchase of the old University hospital at 11th and Campbell, the purchase of the land at 16th and Lydia, the purchase of the LaSalle school on Paseo, and for a tract on Tracy. He gave the citizens to understand that he favored the building of a hospital for Negroes as good, as commodious and as well situated as for any group of citizens, and promised to use his utmost endeavor to have that done. He asked a few days time in which to get the facts so that he could form an opinion as to which solution of the problem was the best. He labeled hospital hill as "good" without committing himself to it as the best site.

All in all, The Call looks for action on the Negro hospital quickly, and it sums up here the advantages of hospital hill, anywhere south of 22nd street, so that the public also may be thinking of it.

GROUP ACTION IS WELCOME

Concerted action to influence the authorities is proper. It is necessary in a country like this where the majority rules. Therefore we would be the last to condemn the Negroes who protest against the site of the new city hospital for Negroes, chosen by the city manager.

We have always believed the unsatisfactory conditions affecting Negroes in Kansas City were due to our own neglect in part, and that proper self-interest would have to obtain first before we could enlist the help of other people. The hospital and the money for its construction were provided for in the bond election two years ago. Its location was left open for the city council and the hospital and health board under the old charter, and to the health department and city manager under the new. The old officials chose 22nd and McCoy, and were halted in building only because the city council, of a different political party, would not release the money. The present authorities also have chosen 22nd and McCoy, and now, according to the news of the day, some Negroes protest saying they have not been con-

sulted.

Had this protest been made against the Michigan avenue site, the charge would have been true, because the city's intention to buy that half block was known only to those whose land was bought. But after that location was abandoned, the city manager was known to be seeking another. In fact, one delegation of Negroes appeared before him and asked that he locate it just south of the factories on the terminal right of way at Tracy avenue. Still later that site, another on 10th and Campbell, and the one chosen at 22nd and McCoy were pictured in this newspaper as being under consideration.

This protest will fail. It is not true that Negroes were not consulted about the site now chosen. The city manager heard a delegation of Negroes, containing the men who are behind this move. The Call reported the hearing in its October 7th issue. Their real grievance is that they were not heeded. City Manager McElroy will not change his mind on hearing their arguments for a second time. Hospitals do not raise the value of surrounding land. A permanent institution like a hospital cannot be "centrally located" because population shifts. "Church hill," ten and twenty years ago the center of Negro life in Kansas City is now on the edge. The service a hospital is to render to patients is the one and only consideration. A patient is a few minutes in being conveyed to it, wherever located, but remains for days.

But regardless of the motives of the men who organized this protesting delegation, we welcome group action. This is our third appearance in large numbers before authorities in recent weeks. If we keep it up, the old idea that Negroes do not care will be revised, and government will serve us after election, just as candidates seek us before election.

City Is Offered Paseo-Tracy Site For Hospital After Secret Deal By Centennial Church Trustees

The city has been offered a site for the new city hospital for Negroes on the Paseo at Twenty-first street, a tract formerly owned by the trustees of Centennial M. E. church, Nineteenth street and Woodland avenue.

The land was acquired in a more or less secret deal, which was closed on September 12 by Felix H. Payne. In a conference Wednesday afternoon in City Manager H. F. McElroy's office, Mr. Payne announced himself as owner of the property and offered to sell it to the city as a site for the new hospital—for \$27,500.

Trustees Urge Site

Speakers at the conference before the city manager who urged the purchase from Mr. Payne of the Paseo-Tracy site were Dr. William J. Thompson, Dr. D. M. Miller, the Rev. Charles Sumner Williams, pastor of Allen Chapel A. M. E. church, L. A. Knox, and H. L. Kinsler. The Rev. M. L. Mackay, pastor of Centennial church which sold Mr. Payne the property and W. G. Moseley, member of its board of trustees, also spoke in favor of the site. R. A. Marsden and J. O. Morrison, also members of the trustee board of Centennial, were present, but did not speak. Mr. Payne, in speaking of his property said he was not out to "stick up" the city and considered \$27,500 a low price for a site for a \$300,000 building.

Not Representative Group

Mr. McElroy said the group was called to get the opinion of Negroes on the site, but Negro women leaders and doctors well known for their hospital work were conspicuous by their absence.

Men from the neighborhood of Eighteenth and Vine streets predominated among the speakers for the proposal. It was largely a Thompson crowd. Four, Messrs. Moseley, Payne and Drs. Miller and Thompson all have offices in the Thompson building on Eighteenth street near the Paseo. Four others, Messrs. Kinsler, Knox, Street and Smith are within a block of the Thompson building. Forrest Smith of the Y. M. C. A. was present.

Dr. Thompson is one of the leading trustees in Allen Chapel church of which Rev. C. S. Williams is pastor. Rev. Williams urged the matter strongly.

Thompkins Inspected Site

The site considered Wednesday was inspected last July by Dr. Thompson and City Manager McElroy who made a special trip to look it over.

Following this inspection the site question lay dormant during August and in September the quiet negotiations of the pastor and officers of Centennial church began. On September 14, the city manager let it be known that he was considering the Paseo-Tracy plot and when on September 17 an interested party told Rev. Mackay of the possible opportunity to sell directly to the city, Mr. Mackay said the land was in process of being sold, but refused to name the buyer. Mr. Mackay said the land had been sold for \$500 profit to the church and that the original price had been \$15,000. The price received by the church from Mr. Payne was then \$15,500. If the deal is completed, Mr. Payne will make a profit of \$12,000 above the purchase price paid to the church.

Favor Charter Hill Site

Another site under consideration by the city manager is the charter site on hospital hill. Dr. Howard M. Smith, superintendent of Old City hospital, objected to the Paseo-Tracy site on the grounds it was too near the terminal tracks, too much within a definite manufacturing zone and altogether worse than the present undesirable site of Old City hospital.

From the terminal site to the Payne property is 222 feet. The present hospital is only 176 feet from the tracks.

DR. McCLELLAN AGAIN.

One of the surprising, yet interesting features of the hearing before the Aldermanic Committee on Public Welfare was when Dr. J. W. McClellan was called upon by Director Salisbury to tell why the Negro hospital should be located down at No. 1.

It was interesting to us, because it gave those present an opportunity to see the man in his true colors; and to hear him with their own ears confess his inferiority Negro complex before the vast audience. And while some gasped for breath in astonishment at the discussion, yet there were those who recalled his conduct as a member of the Board of Curators, Lincoln University.

It will be remembered that this same Dr. McClellan declared that he was not pledged to vote against President Young, but everyone could plainly see that he had previously pledged Mr. Salisbury that he would speak in support of re-locating the Negro hospital down at No. 1. Of course, we don't know whether he stole away and met Mr. Salisbury by night and bargained for the traitors' "thirty pieces of silver," or whether he was promised to be made head at the first opportunity; but we do know that by previous arrangements he was there and spoke to the hurt and injury of the men and women of his race in the allied medical profession.

It will be remembered that Dr. McClellan was one of the original advocates of a separate and distinct hospital for the colored people. Why has he changed? Has he discovered in himself his own unfitness as a physician or has he discovered in all the other Negro physicians and nurses, unfitness? Has he been bought with a price that the welfare of the race may be sold through him or is he crazy for a little political honor?

If Dr. McClellan is a man who thinks for himself as he claims to be, then we mark him down as the most selfish man in the State. He has surely demonstrated that he does not give a damn—what the people think of him. We wonder will the people have confidence in him as a physician since his inferiority color complex speech? Will they be willing to trust him with their cases if he does not believe in himself and his race?

Dr. Cheatham well said during his remarks, that we will always have race traitors. But we commend the loyal race men and women physicians and nurses, who stand firm and maintain faith in their people in all professions. And above all, have faith in yourselves and do not believe that you are inferior just because somebody says so who merely speaks his master's voice.

THE DUTY OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

In the present situation with regard to the location of the new City Hospital for Negroes, there is but one honorable course for the Board of Aldermen to take, and that is to stand by the promise made by the city officials and the language of the bond issue providing for a one million, two hundred thousand (\$1,200,000.00) dollar separate and distinct hospital for colored people.

When the people of the City of St. Louis voted the eighty-seven million (\$87,000,000.00) dollar bond issue, it was with the full understanding that a hospital for the colored people would be built. Therefore, the Board of Aldermen, not only

owes it to the colored people to keep faith with them, but to all the people of the city.

Of course, the mayor, by the rule of the game, is bound to carry out the provisions of the bond, but when it comes to that part which affects the colored people, there is where Mr. Miller balks and commences playing on his harp of efficiency and economy.

If the members of the Board of Aldermen were like the mayor, in that they were willing to disregard the bond issue just because the Negroes were involved, then we would feel like abandoning the fight; but we regard the members of the Board, for the most part, men of honor and integrity and have sense of right and justice coursing through their veins. Therefore, we can't but believe that when the final vote is cast in this matter, they will do their plain duty and do it.

NEGROES OPPOSE CHANGE IN LOCATION OF HOSPITAL

Want New Hospital on Site Selected In The "Ville." Large Crowd Attends A Hearing Before Aldermanic Committee

Ex-Mayor Kiel, Louis P. Aloe and N. C. Cunliff Support The Program. Dr. J. W. McClellan Opposes The Negroes

A large number of colored citizens appeared before the Committee on Public Welfare Board of Aldermen, Tuesday morning to protest against the mayor's plans to locate the new City Hospital for Negroes adjacent to City Hospital No. 1. The occasion was a public hearing before the Welfare Committee and arguments were heard for two hours.

The first speaker was ex-Mayor Henry W. Kiel, who told of the promise made by the City when he was mayor to build a new and distinct hospital for Negroes in compliance with the provision of the eighty-seven million (\$87,000,000.00) dollar bond issue. He said the campaign for the passage of the bond issue was made with the understanding that one million two hundred thousand (\$1,200,000.00) dollars was to be used for the building and equipment of a new hospital for Negroes. His remarks were followed by Messrs Louis P. Aloe and Nelson Cunliff. Mr. Aloe told how he,

as president of the Board of Aldermen at that time, had taken an active part in the bond issue and that a new and separate hospital had been promised the Negroes, and that the city was morally obligated to carry out that promise. Mr. N. C. Cunliff, who was Director of Public Welfare at the time, stated that it was his understanding at the time, and that he still believes, that the city was obligated to locate the new hospital on the site selected by himself and a group of colored citizens and approved by the Board of Aldermen. H. G. Phillips cited the ordinance creating this bond issue and the section with regards to a hospital for colored, commenting on the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

Mr. Harry Salisbury, the present Director of Public Welfare, an appointee of Mayor Miller, conducted further arguments on the subject by calling on Dr. J. W. McClellan, requesting him to tell why the new hospital for Negroes should be down at No. 1. At first Mr. McClellan showed some hesitancy about speaking on the subject, but evidently he had made certain promises to somebody that he could not go back on. But anyway he came forward and said that for the best interest of all concerned he thought the hospital ought not be located in the "Ville" and after admitting about six times that he did not know anything about the bond issue provisions, he said that he favored the hospital being located down at No. 1. This statement by Dr. McClellan was interpreted by many to mean that he had little faith in the ability of the Negro doctors and nurses. His remarks were followed by Edgar G. Brown, editor of the

Standard News, and Rev. Chefus, pastor St. Paul Baptist Church, both of whom declared that the new hospital should be down at No. 1 and said that they did not believe the Negroes were able to take care of a separate hospital. At the request of Mr. Salisbury, ex-commissioners Moffitt and Shutt spoke on the subject. Dr. Shutt said that the Negro nurses and doctors were incompetent and that he was interested in the Negroes health and that they were begging him daily to use his influence to have them admitted to City Hospital No. 1. He told how the son of his laundress had appealed to him.

Dr. Cheatham Answers

After listening to Dr. Shutt's attack on the Negro physicians and nurses, Dr. A. W. Cheatham by request made a statement in which he not only defended the character, ability and efficiency of Negro nurses and doctors, but cited logical reasons why a segregated hospital ought to be far removed from the segregators. He told in a gentlemanly way of the insults heaped upon Negro physicians at the present City Hospital No. 2 by the whites, and pictured what would most likely happen if this institution were removed to the door of No. 1. Judging from the many rounds of applause, Dr. Cheatham must have expressed the sentiments of ninety per cent of the colored people present.

Mayor Miller was present during the first part of the hearing, but left before the arguments were complete. W. A. Hawkins, head janitor at the Municipal Court Building, was seated by Salisbury, and continued whispering as though he (Hawkins) was on trial and Salisbury his lawyer.

It may be proper to state here that the attitude of the Aldermanic committee seemed fair and impartial to all.

An Ordinance
Ordinance 33812

An ordinance providing for the establishment of a site for a hospital for colored people in City Blocks thirty-six hundred seventy-six and thirty-six hundred seventy-five, between St. Ferdinand Avenue, Whittier Street, Kennerly Avenue and Goode Avenue, directing the condemnation of private property therefor, and vacating certain alleys within this area.

Be it ordered by the City of St. Louis, as follows:
Section One. There is hereby established a site for a hospital for colored people, to include all of the property in city block thirty-six hundred seventy-six, together with the alleys located therein, bounded on the north by the south line of Cottage Avenue, on the east by the west line of Whittier Street, on the south by the north line of St. Ferdinand Avenue, and on the west by the east line of Goode Avenue, together with all of the property in city block thirty-six hundred seventy-five, lying east of the

north and south alley in said block thirty-six hundred seventy-five, this property being bounded on the north by the south line of Kennerly Avenue, on the east by the west line of Whittier Street, on the south by the north line of Cottage Avenue, and on the west by the east line of said north and south alley, which alley forms the eastern boundary of the Colored Orphans' Home.

Section Two. The City Counselor is hereby instructed to bring action in condemnation, pursuant to the Charter of the City of Saint Louis for the appropriation of private property as hereinbefore ordained.

Section Three. The alleys in city block thirty-six hundred seventy-six, together with the east and west alley in city block thirty-six hundred seventy-five, are hereby vacated and abolished, to become part of the hospital site hereby established.

Approved March 26th, 1925.

NOTE: The above ordinance has been passed by the Board of Aldermen, but the present city administration is trying to get the present Board of Aldermen to repeal this law and re-locate the hospital under baneful influences.

Erection Of K. C. Hospital Is Protested

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9.—(By A. N. P.)—The war of the Linwood Improvement Association against Negro home seekers moving southward in the city was renewed here last week when the Linwood, East Side, and Home Associations held a joint meeting and protested against the city's announced plan to build the new city hospital for Negroes between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets on Michigan avenue. The whites have sought to establish Twenty-seventh street as a "dead-line" and their contention is that the city will be encouraging Negroes to move up to and beyond the "line" if it builds the new \$350,000 building on the site it has purchased. The city has announced, if somewhat weakly, that construction will start this summer.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

ONE NEGRO FIGHTS SITE FOR HOSPITAL FAVORED BY CITY

Tells Aldermanic Committee
That Separate Institution
Is Wanted.

Location of the proposed new City Hospital for negroes on a site adjacent to the main City Hospital was urged by city officials at a hearing before the public welfare committee of the Board of Aldermen today on a measure to repeal an ordinance, providing for the construction of the hospital in the northwest part of the city.

Proponents of the repeal bill favor a site just north of the main City Hospital, bounded by Carroll street, Park avenue, St. Ange avenue and Grattan street.

The only opponent of this plan was Homer G. Phillips, a negro lawyer, who told the committee that it would merely amount to "segregation with humiliation." He urged the aldermen to "keep their word and give the negroes a new, separate hospital."

Among the officials who spoke in favor of the adjacent site were Mayor Miller, City Comptroller Nolte, City Counselor Muench, Health Commissioner Starkloff, Director of Public Welfare Salisbury and former Hospital Commissioner Shutt.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

MAY 25 1927

FIGHT A NEGRO HOSPITAL SITE.

Owners Near 26th and Michigan Organize to Prevent Proposal.

A vigorous protest against the city's proposal to put a hospital for negroes on Michigan avenue between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets was made last night by home owners in the district at a meeting in the Wirthman building, Thirty-first street and Troost avenue.

The outcome was the formation of a larger organization taking in the territory from the Paseo to Prospect and between Twenty-third and Thirty-first streets.

The associations represented were the Linwood Improvement Association, the

Home Owners Association and the East Side Protective and Improvement Association.

CITY HOSPITAL AGAIN.

The mayor, Hon. Victor J. Miller, has declared himself in favor of locating the new hospital for Negroes down at City Hospital No. 1, notwithstanding his repeated statements to the contrary. His subordinates Harry Salisbury and City Counselor J. T. Muench have also stamped their approval of the plans, the language of the bond issue being contrary, notwithstanding.

Just any old excuse to deprive the Negroes of the things promised by the city coming from these high officials is true to form, and should be no great surprise to those who think and reason just a little for themselves. 6-10-27

Of course there are those among us who do not think for themselves, when it comes to questions of this kind. Whenever, and wherever, our best interest is at stake, there is to be found that class of Negroes generally known as yes-sir-me-too boss forging to the front. They usually are easily pointed out wherever men gather. They generally use parrot language which consists of repeating the words of their boss. Therefore, we shouldn't wonder that we find a few Negroes in favor of the new hospital being located ~~down at No. 1~~ *at No. 1*.

It is amusing, no, it is a pity to hear these Negroes make excuses for their bosses. In fact, they go so far as to lie on and cheat the professional men and women of their own race just because the bosses say so.

During the time in which the re-locating of City Hospital No. 1. is under discussion, you will hear some Negroes tell all manner of stories about the Negro doctors and nurses. And in order to help out their story they will tell something about what their mother or aunt said about a Negro grocery store or meat market.

All you have to do is to keep your eyes open and your ears to the ground. They come echoing their master's voice. Therefore, don't listen to them. But give them the deaf ear, and let your purpose stay set on race advancement.

KEEPING FAITH WITH NEGROES.

We have read with a deal of interest, the stand taken by one member of the Bond Supervisory Committee, Mr. W. Frank Carter, when it came to a vote on the location of a city hospital for Negroes as was promised in the bond issue.

This stand by Mr. Carter, on this hospital question, stamps him, in our estimation, an unusual man in public life with a very, very few in his class. He has the courage to tell the other members of the committee that a separate hospital was promised the Negroes, and he for one would contend that the city keep its promise. Mr. Carter knew that the committee, with the knowledge and consent of Mayor Miller, was making or trying to find excuses for not keeping faith with the Negroes in the matter of a hospital, but he refused to be a party to the scheme. Mr. Carter, as a citizen, knew that this promise was made and his honor would not let him do otherwise. As a lawyer, he knew the intent and purpose of the language in the bond issue relative to the hospital for Negroes, regardless of the interpretation by Mayor Miller's city councillors, and no doubt he knew that the city councillors' decision would not hold in a test case.

Of course, with the mayor using all of his official power to defeat the Negro hospital location, and the medical society

appearing to be hungry for the Negro clinical practice which would be more convenient down at No. 1, we had begun to feel a bit discouraged. But as long as such men as W. Frank Carter and a few more big hearted, public spirited men like him have to do with public affairs, believe in keeping faith, in the discharge of public duties we still have hope that right and justice will prevail.

It may be proper here to state that Mr. Carter is not one of those "good Republicans" that many of us are loud and long in our praise of, but he is just a plain high class, honorable gentleman who would rather be right than be mayor of the city of St. Louis. He believes in keeping faith even with the Negroes.

Hospitals - 1927

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAY 18 1927

JOINT HOSPITAL LOCATION.

No consideration other than the welfare of patients should be permitted to influence decision locating the proposed city hospital for Negroes. Such an institution is designed for the single purpose of relieving distress in time of illness or accident, and nothing should be allowed to weaken that purpose.

Opinion regarding a mid-city location and the proposal for a joint site, extending the present City Hospital, is divided, and good arguments may be advanced both for entire separation and for joint sites. But we believe that the best interests of Negro patients will be served by building this \$1,200,000 institution adjoining the present general City Hospital group. And we are strengthened in our belief by the attitude of the St. Louis Medical Society; which by resolution urges that the hospital be erected on a site adjoining the main City Hospital. The society, in addition, urges that the two institutions be under the same general management, with Negro nurses and internes directed by a Negro assistant superintendent in direct charge.

The Medical Society makes it clear that there is no thought by the members of that body of lowering in any way the standards of care for colored patients, the resolutions adopted stating that the standards "should be the same for both colored and white patients." Humanity, of course, would permit no other course. And there is reason for belief that this equal treatment will be more easily accomplished by joint location of the buildings, with all of the interchange of mobile facilities that will be possible under that arrangement. Widely separated buildings, on the other hand, will make such an interchange more difficult. Especially will this be felt in times of great emergency.

Nor must the matter of cost, not only of construction but in upkeep of these two institutions, be forgotten. Joint location will conserve funds in both instances. It is pointed out by the Medical Society resolutions that a saving of \$250,000 in construction will result from use of the present power plants, laboratories, laundries and other equipment for the new hospital if placed on a joint site. And that the saving in operation of a combined kitchen and commissary, operation of the power plant, laboratories and other facilities will total something like \$60,000 a year.

While humanity could not approve these savings at the cost of efficiency in the Negro City Hospital, there is every reason to give such savings high con-

sideration where efficiency not only is maintained but improved, as it is believed it will be improved by reason of joint location.

DEMOCRAT

FEB 27 1927

NEGRO HOSPITAL TO BE FORMALLY OPENED MONDAY

Everyone Be Admitted to Inspect Institution Up to Monday Evening

Sedalia's city hospital, number 2, for negro residents, will be formally opened to the inspection of the public Monday morning, and all persons interested will be welcomed until late in the evening, when patients who have been waiting for its opening will be received and prepare for operations to be undergone Tuesday morning.

This hospital is located on Henry street just across from Dunbar, Park. A graveled road leads to it from Grand avenue. It is the old Beyer property, which has been purchased by the city, and completely renovated, made into a convenient, commodious, and well equipped hospital.

Miss Carrie . Oliver, a registered nurse of Kansas City, graduate of the Wheatley Provident hospital, arrived in Sedalia Friday to take over the duties of superintendent. She will be assisted by Mrs. J. W. King, with Sallie Hamilton, as housekeeper, and "Kip" Manion, janitor.

Sedalia has for many years needed a hospital for its negro residents, and in opening this one Mayor Babcock and the members of the City Council, as well as the members of the hospital board and interested persons are accomplishing something they have long hoped to do. It will be operated under the same management as the city hospital, with the attention of capable physicians and nurses.

Missouri.

GLOBE-DEMOCRAT ST. LOUIS, MO.

MAY 17 1927

WANT NEGRO HOSPITAL NEXT CITY INSTITUTION

\$60,000 Could Be Saved
Annually by Locating It
There, Doctors Say.

A resolution urging the erection of the proposed \$1,200,000 City Hospital for Negroes on a site adjoining the present City Hospital, which would effect an estimated saving in the combined departments of \$60,000 annually, has been adopted by the St. Louis Medical Society, it was announced yesterday.

Under an existing ordinance a location has been provided for the new hospital in a negro district on the block bounded by Goode, Pendleton, St. Ferdinand and Kennerly avenues. The city has filed suit to condemn the land for the construction of the building, but the suit has not been pressed.

The resolution states the erection of a negro hospital on the Goode and St. Ferdinand avenue site would not remedy the underlying defects of the organization for efficiency and economy now existing.

"We understand," the resolution continues, "that saving in the combined kitchen and commissary, laundry, laboratories, X-ray and radium departments and power plant will amount to not less than \$60,000 a year. A savings of more than \$250,000 would result in eliminating the various departments by constructing the negro hospital adjacent to the present City Hospital and would guarantee equal service for both white and negro patients which only combined location and single management could afford."

Director of Public Welfare Salisbury, who is in charge of the municipal eleemosynary institution, is in favor of the joint location, and believes the economy resulting in joint maintenance and operation would save more than \$1,000,000 in the twenty-year life of the bonds.

Negroes, however, have protested against having the new hospital made a part of the present institution for whites and have demanded that it be located in a negro district.

A large part of the furniture in the hospital was donated by the M. K. T. Hospital Association having been used in the Katy hospital in this city. The beds, tables, and other articles of furniture were repainted and add much to the building being opened Monday.

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Many forms, clubs and individuals have made contributions of linens, dishes or equipment of some sort, a list of which will be published later.

WHITES PLAN NEW HOSPITAL

St. Louis Medics Vote to Change Site

Special to The Call.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The St. Louis Medical Society, which adopted a resolution favoring the erection of the proposed new city hospital for Negroes adjacent to the main city hospital for whites, at Fourteenth street and Lafayette avenue.

The resolution states that in the interest of economy and service the two hospitals should be under single management, but that the hospital for Negroes should have as an assistant superintendent, a colored doctor, with colored nurses and internes.

The resolution also states that the present hospital for Negroes has been operated for seven years with much dissatisfaction to the patients.

The site for the proposed new hospital has been a subject of much discussion by Negro leaders who are bitterly opposed to the institution being erected on any site except that of Goode and St. Ferdinand avenues in the vicinity of Poro College. They contend white physicians want the Negro city institution nearby in order to furnish experiment material.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

MAY 5 1927

NEGRO HOSPITAL OPEN TO PUBLIC

Richardson Memorial Hos- pital Is Completed and Several Patients Received

The Richardson Memorial hos-
pital for negroes, located on East
Washington street, is now open
and several patients have already
been received. The first cases were
taken in on Wednesday, mostly
emergency affairs. All departments
of the organization have not yet
been finished but will be in a short
time.

It is a modern affair in every
respect, being equipped with 56
beds, two operating rooms, and an
emergency room. In the near fu-
ture it is to be supplied with a
staff physician and a number of
assistants. The organization of the
duties of the institution will take
place within a short time, it was
announced this morning.

ST. LOUISANS IN ROW OVER HOSPITAL SITE

Fight Proposal for Jim Crow Annex

St. Louis, Mo., May 6.—Another
dispute over the site of the \$1,200,000
city hospital for our people, provided
under the bond issue occurred last
Thursday when a condemnation or-
dinance covering two city blocks
bounded by Carroll and Grattan Sts.
and Park and Innes Aves., north of
the city hospital for whites, was in-
troduced in the board of aldermen by
Alderman Studt. He stated, he ex-
plained, on request of Director of
Public Welfare Salisbury.

A year ago a recommendation to
erect a new hospital adjacent to the
present white institution was de-
nounced by a committee headed by
Attorney Homer G. Phillips in a
public hearing before the board of
aldermen. Phillips emphatically de-
clared that white medical schools
here wanted the proposed hospital
close to the larger one so that their
students could use members of our
Race for "experimental work."

Race leaders are firm in their de-
mands for the location of the pro-
posed hospital on the site in the block
bounded by Cottage and Goode Aves.
and Whittier and St. Ferdinand Sts.,
saying that the hospital should be a
separate unit, placed in the center of
our population in St. Louis.

Mayor Miller has conceded that a
hospital for our group should be
built, no matter where. For a long
time the city administration, includ-
ing Director Salisbury, tried to con-
vince our people that the hospital
should be built as an adjunct to the
present white city hospital for rea-
sons of economy and efficiency. It is
understood that last summer Salis-
bury abandoned his opposition.

RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 25 1927

THE NEGROES DESERVE SUPPORT FOR THEIR NEW HOSPITAL.

A fine exhibit in racial understanding is
presented in the letters written to the com-
mittee in charge of the proposed new negro
hospital by MAYOR BRIGHT, the chairman of
the endorsement committee, COLEMAN WOR-
THAM, and the president of the Chamber of
Commerce, E. B. SYDNOR.

All three express in most cordial terms
their approval of the undertaking to raise
\$200,000 for a modern negro hospital on the
Hartshorn College tract. All have genuine
admiration for the courage and public spirit
of Richmond's colored people, who have
pledged themselves to contribute half the
cost of this enterprise. The same feeling will
be shared by all Richmonders who will listen
to colored leaders' explanation of the need
of this hospital and of the manner in which
they are prepared to support it. Their plan
has been scrutinized and approved by those
whom Richmond unofficially designates for
that purpose. Richmond should make it a
point of honor to see that the negroes do not
fail in any enterprise that will lessen their
suffering, add to their happiness and make
for more efficient labor in the city.

**TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.**

JUN 24 1927 APPROVE PLAN FOR HOSPITAL

Institution for Colored In- dorsed by Mayor and Civic Organizations.

Approval of the plan to build a
colored hospital here at a cost of
about \$200,000 has been given by
the indorsement committee of Rich-
mond; the executive committee of
the Richmond Chamber of Com-
merce, and Mayor J. Fulmer Bright.
Coleman Wortham is chairman of
the indorsement committee of Rich-
mond, which was formed at a time
when campaigns for money were
numerous. It was formed to analyze
appeals and report on their valid-
ity.

The letter of Mr. Wortham to
B. L. Jordan, M. A. Norrell, Vir-
ginia Randolph, Rev. L. H. Dicker-
son and James T. Carter, who are
directing the community hospital
campaign, is as follows:

"The indorsement committee of
the city of Richmond, having met
with your committee and having
heard your statements, heartily ap-
proves the proposed plan for the
erection of a colored hospital on
the Hartshorn College tract at an
estimated cost of \$200,000; and
commends this undertaking to the
citizens of the city of Richmond as
being worthy of their support.

"In reaching this conclusion the
indorsement committee was greatly
influenced by the fact that the col-
ored citizens of Richmond have
gained and deserve the esteem of
the whole community. And the in-
dorsement committee feels that in
view of the statement by your com-
mittee, that the colored people of
Richmond, though numbering less
than one-third of the population,
had willingly accepted the respon-
sibility of raising one-half of the
total cost of the proposed hospital,
it is not only an opportunity for but
an obligation upon the city to con-

tribute the balance of the sum.

"The indorsement committee ven-
tures to express the conviction that
the citizens of Richmond will see
in this undertaking another and
valuable means for strengthening
the friendly relationship between
the races, and improving the living
conditions in this community.

President E. B. Sydnor in writ-
ing the letter for the executive
committee of the Richmond Cham-
ber of Commerce indorsing the
campaign, said:

"The object of your undertaking
is a most worthy one and should
appeal to all of our citizens. The
negro citizens of Richmond have
made a splendid record for them-
selves, of which the members of the
Chamber of Commerce are justly
proud, and this campaign is a sub-
stantial evidence of their progress
and development."

The letter of Mayor J. Fulmer
Bright is as follows: "Scientifically
and economically, such an institu-
tion will prove of great value to
the city, and will be a welcome ad-
dition to our present excellent hos-
pital facilities. This drive for a
building dedicated to a science, the
sole purpose of which is the allevia-
tion of human suffering and the
cure of disease, will appeal to all,
and I predict a generous response."

**TIMES
ST. LOUIS, MO.**

JUN 25 1927

MILLER'S NEGRO HOSPITAL BILL IS NOT REPORTED OUT

Pet Measure of Mayor Side- Tracked as 119 Measures Pass Aldermen.

Mayor Miller and his City Hall or-
ganization could not muster suffi-
cient strength today to get one of
the Mayor's economy measures out
of committee and as a result the re-
peal ordinance which would have
taken the proposed negro hospital
form the site planned by the Kiel
administration, did not come up for
passage at the final session of the
Board of Aldermen. The board
will not meet again until Sept. 30.

Despite the objections of negroes,
who wanted the hospital built on
the Kiel site between Cottage and
Kennerly and Goode and St. Fer-
dinand, Miller was anxious that the
structure, which is to cost \$1,200,000
be erected adjoining City Hospital
No. 1 at 1518 Lafayette avenue. The
repeal ordinance which would have
permitted this switch was sent to
the Public Welfare Committee sev-
eral weeks ago and the members
even in the last hours of the present
session refused to vote it out.

The city administration, however,
was successful in passing 119 other
bills, many of them of an important
civic nature. When the aldermen
met today 74 measures were ready
for passage. Forty-five others had
not had a second or third reading.
The rules were suspended however
and the bills adopted.

One of the measures provides
for an appropriation of \$5000 for
band concerts in all parks. A
separate bill that passed carried an
appropriation of \$2000 for concerts
in Tower Grove Park.

Another bill, which passed with-
out objection, permits automobile
parking on Grand boulevard be-
tween Laclede and Easton avenues
between 9:30 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.
Parking is limited to one hour.
Heretofore no parking has been
permitted on the thoroughfare.

Hospitals-1927

STAR
KANSAS, CITY, MO.

JAN 1 1927

MAY BE NEGRO HOSPITAL SITI.

Lots on Michigan, Between 26th and 27th, Are Purchased by City.

In the block of ground on the east side of Michigan avenue between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, which the city has had under consideration as a site for the new hospital for negroes, the purchase of four scattered properties by the city was consummated this week.

A total frontage of 175 feet, including two houses, was bought from John Sullivan for \$9,633. The properties include the southeast corner of Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue and three other pieces farther south in the same block.

This land fronts on an extension of Spring Valley Park on the opposite side of Michigan avenue.

The new hospital program includes a 150-bed hospital for negroes, to cost \$300,000.

PLAN FOR KANSAS CITY NEW COLORED HOSPITAL.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan., 12. — Preliminary plans for the new colored hospital to be constructed at Twenty-sixth street and Michigan avenue are being made by Frederick C. Gunn, architect.

Mr. Gunn does not know what type of structure will be designed but said it will be one that will give the greatest possible use for the space and one to which additions can be made.

The Negro hospital tract has a 605.24-foot frontage on Michigan avenue between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets.

DEMOCRAT

Sedalia, Mo.

JAN 5 1927

HOSPITAL BEING FITTED UP FOR NEGRO CITIZENS

Old Beyeler Home Under- going Remodeling and Re-Furnishing

For the first time in the history of Sedalia, the negroes are going to have a hospital of their own. This has been made possible by the purchase by the city of the Beyeler property, 700 West Henry street, which is being remodeled, and which when completed will be a most comfortable and well equipped hospital building.

Mayor J. L. Babcock has been personally supervising the work on the building, and is leaving nothing undone to make it fill the needs of the negro population, in caring for their sick.

The Beyeler property is ideally located for a hospital. It stands on a hill, just across from Dunbar Park, has plenty of light, and is away from the noise of the city. There are three large rooms downstairs, three upstairs, one of which has been prepared for an operating room. A large bathroom adjoins the operating room, and in addition to the first and second floor there is an attic which may be used for storage, a basement and a sun porch.

The water and lights have not been attached yet, but will be soon and the building will within a short time thereafter be ready for occupancy. The M-K-T hospital Association has donated a number of beds, bedside tables, chairs, wash stands, a dining room suite, and other articles of furniture, which has been used in the Katy hospital here. This furniture has all been repainted, and will be placed in the building within the next few days.

A negro woman, who under the law of Missouri, must be a graduate nurse, will be placed in charge of

Missouri

the hospital, and the patients will be assured the best of care. Eleven patients may be comfortably cared for at one time, and in cases of emergency additional beds may be installed, thus caring for three or four more.

This hospital will fill a long felt need in Sedalia. Heretofore the sick negroes, who were dependent upon the city, have been placed in homes where the city paid someone to care for them. With the new hospital, they will not only receive the best attention, service that can hardly be given in private homes, but the city can in this way care for them more economically.

Kansas City Association Protests Site Chosen For Negro Hospital

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 29.—The Linwood Improvement Association, which has been the cause of continual disturbances between the races here over the neighborhood segregation question, recently announced that they would go to court to prevent the selection of the site between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh street on Michigan avenue for a colored hospital.

Supports Plans

F. McElroy, city manager, readily assumed sole responsibility for the selection of the site, saying he had toured the city in a search of a place to build the hospital, which will be financed by bonds voted in 1925. The site selected, which faces Spring Valley park, was approved by the directors of health and fire.

Accuse City

The delegation accused the city administration of not holding public hearings before selecting the site. The proper site, it contended, would have been in the heart of the Negro district. McElroy replied that if that were true it would be logical to move the general hospital to a point in the heart of the white residential district.

The site selected also was approved by the citizens' advisory committee appointed to aid in the proper expenditure of the hospital bonds.—St. Louis

THE CITY MANAGER'S PART

Three good building months have passed and the city hospital for Negroes has not yet been started. City Manager McElroy has many things to do, all pressing, but none of them more so than this hospital which deals with human life. The delay in starting its erection is paid for in suffering and death. Therefore no matter what else he has to do, we cannot be silent while the hospital waits.

The history of the projected hospital for Negroes leaves no excuse for delaying its construction. It is one of the propositions submitted by the citizens committee which sponsored a number of bond measures. It was made clear in the campaign, preceding the vote on the bonds, that part of the hospital money, \$500,000, was to provide hospital facilities for Negroes. When the measure passed the people had done their part.

At that time the city was under the old charter. Mayor Beach was chief executive, a republican. The council, which was the source of appropriations was democratic. The mayor and his health board were ready to begin erection. The council held the matter up. Mayor Beach has done his part.

A new form of city government then came about, and with it the democratic party went into office. It has been part of the election arguments of that party that it was going to build a modern hospital for Negroes, and it confirmed that promise with a picture of the architect's idea. The democratic party has done its part—in promising the execution of the people's will.

Under the new form of government and the new councilman, a city manager now runs the city. He is Judge H. F. McElroy, an appointee of the democratic majority. It is he who has bought the site on Michigan between 26th and 27th streets, and it is his word which will start the building. He has delayed that word. The money is on hand, the best time for building is here, public construction in this relatively dull year would be most timely.

Until Judge McElroy lets the contract for the city hospital for Negroes, in accordance

with the people's vote. Mayor Beach's beginning, and the democratic party's promise, we cannot say that he has done his part.

GRADUATE NURSES

At a recent graduation of seven (7) nurses from the Nurses Training School City Hospital No. 2, Dr. J. W. Shanklin, Hospital Commissioner and Miss Gertrude Martin, Superintendent of the Nurses Training School, praised the members of the graduating class as being efficient and as having been fortunate in finishing the best training school for colored nurses in the country. Dr. Shanklin mentioned that he had just returned from an extensive trip, where he had seen, and therefore, knew whereof he spoke. Miss Martin, of course, praised the work of those graduating under her instruction and put her mark of efficiency on each of them as she handed each of them a diploma.

This all sounds good and alright at first sight. But to look a little closer into the matter, one can't but wonder why it is that of all the nurses graduated from this institution under Miss Martin during the past nine years, none of them has been selected by her as an assistant. We understand that Miss Martin has two or three assistants, but they are white. Therefore, the question very naturally arises, and the people would like to know aren't any of those graduating under her, efficient enough to be an assistant? Or is it a lack of moral stamina on the part of these graduating under her?

This practice certainly does not look to us like it is right or just. These nurses, who have sacrificed and finished their course there, surely have our deepest sympathy when they are denied the chance to advance under Miss Martin or in other words "thus far shalt thou go and no further" is the condition which excites our sympathies.

Of course, we can see why Miss Martin would hold on to the job as long as she possibly could. The salary attached is such that she could hardly duplicate anywhere else; that is, with her present qualifications. And too, she believes in "running things" which she could not do if she were at some other place. But it seems to us that if she had any sense of right and justice or even pretended that she wanted to do the square thing by those under her, she would have been able to find one or two nurses fit to be her assistants.

And while it may be true that she is conscientious in her efforts to give those under her a good training, but the very fact that she fails to recognize the ability of these women who graduate under her in the way of promotions, causes her work among them to be looked upon with suspicion and in bad faith.

If she says in one breath "they are all right" and in the next breath says "but".— There is where the rub comes in.

MAYOR MILLER'S HOSPITAL MEASURE DIES

It sounds to us like keeping faith with not only the colored people, but with the citizens generally, to hear that the committee on Public Welfare Board of Aldermen failed to report out the ordinance to relocate City Hospital No. 2, down and adjacent to City Hospital No. 1. Thus another one of the mayor's pet measures dies.

It will be remembered that the ordinance was sponsored by the present city administration, by and with the consent of Mayor Miller. The Argus has contended that in as much as it had been promised and the colored people had expected it, the only honorable thing to do was to fulfill that promise.

We are pleased to note that the Board of Aldermen shared our opinion in this matter and acted accordingly, the efforts of the mayor to the contrary, notwithstanding.

We would suggest that instead of spending quite so much time and money in an effort to change the hospital location, that the City Administration proceed to work on the new hospital, and hurry ere the mayor's term of office expires.

HOSPITAL FIGHT IS WAGING

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 30.—(By A. N. P.)—A formidable and representative group of colored citizens were marshalled before the Aldermanic Public Welfare Committee last week in continuance of their determined fight for the erection of a new city hospital for our people in the west end section of the city, instead of adjacent to city Hospital No. 1, for whites.

Officials of the present city administration, including Mayor Miller, advocated a bill to repeal the ordinance fixing the site, asserting that for the sake of economy the institution should be adjoining City Hospital for white persons.

Former Mayor Kiel and Louis P. Aloe, formerly president of the Board of Aldermen, spoke in opposition to the appeal and declared that at the time of the passage of the \$87,000,000 bond issue which provides \$12,000,000 for the Negro hospital, the Negroes were won over to the entire program and voted in the city election for it, because they understood they were to receive a separate hospital on a site of their choice, and to locate the institution elsewhere would be breaking a pledge.

Homer G. Phillips, lawyer, one of the leaders of the fight for a separate hospital, forcibly explained why the new institution should be located on the site of Kennerly and Goode avenues, bounded by Whittier street and Cottage avenues. He said the action on the part of the officials of Mayor Miller's administration to change the site as provided under the bond issue, would mean "segregation with humiliation."

Former Health Commissioner C. H. Shutt, who is in sympathy with the purpose of the city administration, asserted that the Negroes would have the advantage of the equipment and the visiting staff now at the City Hospital for whites if the institution for Negroes were adjoining it. He said Negro nurses

and doctors were incompetent. He supported his accusation with the assertion that a relative of a colored woman who does his laundry work had appealed to him for admission in the white hospital for treatment.

Dr. A. W. Cheatham, prominent physician of our race, resented the remarks made by Shutt. Cheatham told of personal experience of racial prejudice that is now in evidence at City Hospital No. 2, the institution for our group, but is supervised by whites. Conditions he said would be worse if the new hospital was adjacent to the institution for whites.

Dr. J. W. McClellan, Edgar C. Brown, editor of a local newspaper, and Rev. Cheefus, a Baptist preacher, were among the members of our race who appeared before the Aldermanic Welfare Committee. They were unalterably opposed to a separate hospital, and declared that they did not believe Negroes were capable of operating it.

SEPARATE HOSPITAL WINS IN KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 27.—In spite of the opposition of colored citizens, the new tuberculosis hospital for colored tubercular patients will be constructed adjacent to the hospital for whites. Chairman R. B. Caldwell of the hospital bond committee announced Friday that work would begin on the hospital at that site as soon as possible.

In giving the reasons for the bond committee's decision on the location of the hospital, Caldwell said the present tuberculosis hospital is too large for a Negro hospital and if it were turned over to members of the Race it would be necessary to construct a new hospital for the white patients which would cost the city nearly \$250,000. An adequate hospital for Negroes can be built for \$65,000, he said. It was pointed out that the old hospital is large enough for the present need of the whites, and approximately \$20,000 is being spent in redecorating and improving it.

JOURNAL KANSAS CITY, MO.

JUL 20 1927

NEW SITE FOR PROPOSED NEGRO HOSPITAL TO WAIT

A new site for the proposed Negro hospital has not been selected, R. B. Caldwell, chairman of the bond com-

mittee, said last night. The site on Twenty-seventh street just east of Michigan avenue, which the city purchased for the new hospital, was rejected yesterday by H. F. McElroy, city manager. In order to purchase another site from the city's hospital bond money it will be necessary for the bond committee to meet. No date for such meeting has been set.

POST-DISPATCH ST. LOUIS, MO.

JUL 20 1927

Justice?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

WHY is it that here in St. Louis the Negroes can't get a hospital built where it is convenient for them? They are not good enough to be in City Hospital No. 1, and yet when it comes to building a new one for them, you shrink back from it just as if they aren't tax-paying citizens like the other races.

Would you call that justice?

ERLE B. HUTTON.

JOURNAL KANSAS CITY, MO.

JUL 21 1927

LEEDS HOSPITAL PLANS TO BE DISCUSSED TODAY

The hospital bond committee will meet today in the office of R. B. Caldwell, chairman, 1100 Land Bank building, to complete plans for the proposed tuberculosis hospital at Leeds. E. P. Madorie, architect, will meet with the committee.

According to Mr. Caldwell, the question of building a new tuberculosis hospital for Negroes, or of using the old hospital for them and constructing a new building for white patients will be decided at the meeting today.

The committee has not been officially informed of the decision of H. F. McElroy, city manager, to abandon the site for the Negro general hospital at Twenty-seventh street and Michigan avenue, which was purchased for \$36,000 by the city recently. The committee will recommend a new site within a few days which it hopes will meet with the approval of the city manager.

Tuskegee, Ala., News

NOV 17 1927

**DR. JOHN A. KENNEY OPENS
\$90,000 HOSPITAL IN NEWARK****Former Tuskegee Medical Chief Makes
Good in New Jersey Within Three
Years—Building Has Capacity of
35 Beds; Employs Staff of 15; Only
Negro Hospital in State.**

By Floyd J. Vanvin

Newark, N. J., October 27.—The negroes of the state of New Jersey can now boast of their first hospital. It was opened two weeks ago by Dr. John A. Kenney of Newark at Nos. 132-134 West Kinney street, at a cost of more than \$90,000, including buildings and equipment. There are two buildings. No. 132 is the new hospital building proper which was recently completed and cost \$60,000 and No. 134 is the administration building which has been operating for some time. There is a staff of 15, including a house physician, seven graduate nurses, a secretary, a stenographer, matron, orderly and three maids. The hospital capacity is 35 beds.

Dr. Kenney, who left Tuskegee three years ago after having served the late Dr. Booker T. Washington for 14 years as his personal physician and the school for 22 years as chief medical officer, came to Newark with the idea of building a hospital. His original plans did not materialize but he did not give up. In spite of handicaps he finally succeeded in giving to New Jersey something to be proud of. At Tuskegee Dr. Kenney was surgeon-in-chief at the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital and had a staff of more than 50, including 40 graduate nurses. He was born in Redmonds, in Albemarle County, near Charlottesville, Va., June 11, 1874, graduated from Hampton and took his pre-medical work at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., where he received his M. D. degree in 1901.

When asked how he happened to locate in Newark Dr. Kenney said after considering several cities he finally chose Newark because of its transportation facilities for reaching any other part of the country, and because he felt he saw a great opportunity for ser-

vice among the migrant class which he had known so well in the South. The Doctor's practice is general medicine, surgery and physio-therapy.

Of the two buildings, the Administrative contains the offices, dining room and help's quarters. The hospital building is distinguished by an automatic oil heating system, electric refrigeration, electric annunciator and silent call system, automatic gas and hot water system, electric dish-washer, gas and electric sterilizers. Radium and X-Ray are used. One of the specialties is physiotherapy, for the practice of which there is \$10,000 worth of equipment. More than 22,000 cases have been treated by this method by Dr. Kenney within three years.

Dr. Kenney and his family live in Montclair. He is the father of four children, three boys and one girl. The oldest child is 13 and the youngest 7.

The hospital is named the John A. Kenney Memorial Hospital in memory of the Doctor's late mother and father. Soon a tablet he is having made will read, "In Loving Memory of His father, John Kenney, Sr., and his mother, Caroline Kenney, by their Son."



— Dr. J. A. Kenney —

**Impressive Exercises Mark Opening of
Kenney Memorial Hospital in Newark****Dr. John A. Kenney, Former Head of John A. Andrew
Memorial Hospital at Tuskegee Institute, Is Its
Head—Noted Speakers Present**

The first regular Negro-owned hospital in New Jersey was opened recently at 132 West Kinney street, Newark, with impressive exercises. It is to be called the Kenney Memorial Hospital, and its president and founder is Dr. John A. Kenney.

Addresses were delivered at the opening by the Reverend Cummings of the St. James' Methodist Church of Newark; Mr. Stamler, president of the road and Market Bank; C. A. Alger, of the Maltbie Chemical Company; Dr. Spurgeon Sparks, Orange; Dr. Wm. Sutherland, Glenridge; Father Berry of St. Philip's Episcopal Church; the Rev. C. M. Long, Orange; J. H. Palmer, of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; Mrs. Grace Fenderson

Following this afternoon meeting, inspection of the hospital by the visitors continued until 8 p. m., when there was another formal gathering. The Reverend Carruthers of the Methodist Church opened the meeting with a prayer. Music was furnished by Mrs. Charlotte Murray, Mrs. Mary Purvis, Davis Brothers' Quartette, Miss Myrtle Williams and Howard Williams.

Several of the city and county officials were present and spoke. They included the following: City Commissioner John F. Murray, Jr.; License Commissioner Thomas Ford; Dr. Paul Keller, superintendent of Beth Israel Hospital and representative of the New Jersey Hospital Association; Sheriff Conrad Deuchler of Essex County; Freeholder Henry C. Hines; Father Matthew J. Toohey, police chaplain. Dr. Noah Gelger acted as master of ceremonies.

Other speakers were: The Rev. L. B. Ellerson of the Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Frazier Miller of Brooklyn; Attorney Oliver B. Randolph; Dr. E. P. Roberts of New York.

The hospital and offices were beautifully decorated with plants and cut flowers furnished by friends for the occasion. While all of the floral decorations were attractive, the place that drew the greatest attention was a beautiful arrangement of roses and other flowers in the shape of an airship called "The Spirit of Paterson," furnished by Mrs. Collins of Paterson as leader of the group of Paterson citizens.

Features of the Hospital.

The hospital is a three-story building with accommodations for thirty-five patients. The first story con-

tains the out-patient clinic, detention ward, diet kitchen and boiler room. The second story contains the male ward, nursery, semi and full private rooms. The third floor contains the operating room, sterilizing room, semi-private rooms and the female ward. The building is thoroughly fireproof and is modernly equipped in every detail, including gas and electric sterilizers, automatic oil heating system and electric refrigeration. Each floor has a general bath room, also individual lavatories with the private and semi-private rooms; running hot and cold water in every ward and room. The private rooms are furnished in mahogany, with adjustable beds and full length mirrors. An electric annunciator system brings instant reply to an electric push button by the patient.

The house staff is composed of the medical director, house physician, secretary, stenographer, matron, seven graduate nurses, maids and orderlies.

One of the features of the treatment at this hospital is the special stress put upon physiotherapy. A large outlay of the equipment along this line is in operation; 22,000 treatments having been given by doctors and nurses trained in its use.

Sidelights on Dr. Kenney.

Dr. Kenney is no novice in the hospital world and it is not at all surprising to his friends that he has taken this initiative. For fourteen years he was the personal physician to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington and for twenty-two years health officer of the Tuskegee Institute, and surgeon-in-chief of the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital of that school. Nearly two hundred nurses and about twenty-

five internes went out from this hospital with diplomas and certificates bearing his signature. His prowess in surgery is known nationally, he having operated and conducted surgical clinics in various parts of the country, including Marshall, Texas; Little Rock, Ark.; Mobile, Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta, Ga.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Detroit, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Nashville, Tenn.; Boston, Mass.; Raleigh, N. C., and the Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C. While at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital he had patients come to him for surgical service from all the surrounding states as far as Oklahoma, Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina, Arkansas and Central America.

He has been here three years, and prior to the opening of his hospital he operated on his patients in three of the white institutions here, having been the first and only Negro surgeon to operate in the Presbyterian Hospital here. Already there have come to him in Newark patients from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Alabama, Ohio and Illinois.

Dr. Kenney is well known in the medical world. For eight years he was secretary of the National Medical Association and one year its president. He founded the Journal of the National Medical Association in 1909 and is its editor-in-chief. He founded the annual clinics at Tuskegee Institute and the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, the mecca for medical men from all parts of the country. For twelve years he conducted these clinics with a surgical death rate of four patients, despite the fact that from 18 to 65 patients were operated on at each clinic. For two years he conducted a four weeks' post-graduate course in medicine and surgery in connection with the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital and clinics. These were attended by practically all members of the profession in that section of the country who were deprived of the benefits of such training.

Dr. Kenney is a member of the American Medical Association, the National Medical Association, the North Jersey Medical Society, the Essex County Medical Society, the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, secretary of the National Hospital Association. For two years he was a member of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America.

Among the out-of-town visitors at the hospital were: Dr. and Mrs. H. V. Boutte, Miss Althea Rochon, Miss Beatrice Taylor, Miss Mae Hawes, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Roberts and Misses Louise and Myra Logan, all of New York City; Mrs. C. Henry Robbins and Mrs. John B. Hall of Boston, Mass.; J. H. Palmer of Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Some of the visitors included Dr. S. M. Goldstein; Dr. Max Stern, a specialist of note on eye, ear, nose and throat diseases; Dr. Snively, medical director, City Hospital; Mr. Warner and son of the Malthie Chemical Co., a drug manufacturing company of Newark; Henry Livezey of the Livezey Surgical Service,

of Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. J. P. Turner, Philadelphia; Dr. George W. Bowles, York, Pa., and Dr. John B. Hall, Boston, Mass.

William O. Armstrong, of congratulations of Telegrams from Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Scott, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Fowler of Atlantic City; Dr. J. Edward Perry

and many others. Letters of regret were received from Drs. Daniel H. Williams; S. L. Carson, who sent \$5 for flowers; Mr. Dumas, E. A. Balloch and Mr.

First Regular Hospital For Colored Patients, Kenney Memorial Hospital, Has Formal Opening In Newark, N. J.

Founded By Dr. J. A. Kenney, For 22 Years Health Officer at Tuskegee Institute and Head of John A. Andrew Hospital

Newark, N. J.—The formal opening of the Kenney Memorial Hospital, opened by Dr. J. A. Kenney, former head of the John A. Andrew Hospital, Tuskegee Institute, Ala., at 132-134 West Kinney street, was observed on Friday, October 14, from 2 to 10 p. m., with special programs of music and special addresses at 4 and 8 p. m.

Three weeks prior to this occasion, a group of women from Newark and surrounding cities, and from New York, constituted themselves as a reception committee to cooperate with the hospital management in preparing for the opening, arranging for the musical program and presenting the director, Dr. Kenney, with a purse of \$100. Dr. Kenney, founder of the hospital, the first regular hospital in New Jersey to be operated by and for the race, was for fifteen years the personal physician to the late Booker T. Washington, and for twenty-two years health officer of Tuskegee Institute and surgeon-in-chief at the John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital. He came to Newark three years ago, after leaving Tuskegee, and began practicing. During that period he has operated on his patients in three of the white hospitals, having been the first Negro physician to operate in the Presbyterian Hospital.

Care for 35 Patients.

The new hospital, comprising two buildings, comprises three stories with accommodations for thirty-five patients. On the first floor are the out-patients' clinic, detention ward, diet kitchen and boiler room. The male ward, nursery, semi- and full private rooms are located on the second floor.

On the third floor are the oper-

ating room, sterilizing room, semi-private rooms and the female wards. The entire structure is thoroughly fire-proofed and modernly equipped with every needed device, including gas and electric sterilizers, automatic oil heating system and electric refrigeration. On each floor there is a general bathroom, with separate lavatories for the private rooms. Electric annunciators are in each room.

Dr. Kenney has supplied the institution with a complete and competent staff, which, with himself as medical director, includes a house physician, secretary, stenographer, matron, seven graduate nurses, with the necessary maids and orderlies. Special facilities are offered for treating patients by physiotherapy, more than 22,000 treatments having been given in this department already.

The hospital was thronged from opening to closing for the formal exercises in connection with the opening. The afternoon program at 4 o'clock was featured with music by Mrs. Coppick, Mrs. Purvis and Mrs. Gaines. Speakers and others taking part included the Rev. Jewett of Montclair; Rev. Cummings of St. James Methodist Church, Newark; President Stangler of the Broad and Market National Bank; C. A. Alger of the Maltbie Chemical Co.; Dr. Surgeon Sparks of Orange; Dr. W. H. Sutherland of Glen Ridge; Father Berry of St. Philip's P. E. Church; Rev. C. M. Long of Orange; I. H. Palmer of Tuskegee

Institute, Ala.; Mrs. Grace Fenderson and Dr. Kenney.

City Officials Present.

At 8 p. m., another formal program was opened by the Rev. S. L. Corrothers, of Roosevelt Memorial Methodist Church, with musical numbers by Mrs. Charlotte Murray, contralto; Mrs. Mary Purvis, Davis Bros. Quartet, Miss Myrtle Williams, Howard Williams.

Prominent city officials took part in the exercise, among whom were City Commissioner John F. Murray jr., License Commissioner Thomas Ford, Dr. Paul Kellar, superintendent Beth Israel Hospital; Sheriff Conrad Deuchler of Essex County; Father Matthew J. Tracey, police chaplain, and Free-

holder Henry C. Hines. Dr. Noah Geiger was master of ceremonies.

Other speakers were the Rev. L. B. Ellerson, the Rev. George Frazier Miller of Brooklyn, N. Y., Attorney Oliver B. Randolph of Newark and Dr. E. P. Roberts of New York.

Out-of-town visitors were Dr. and Mrs. M. V. Boutte, Miss Althea Rochon, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Roberts, the Misses Beatrice Taylor, Mae Hawes, Louise and Myra Logan all of New York City; Mrs. C. Henry Robbins and Mrs. John B. Hall of Boston and J. H. Palmer of Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Other distinguished visitors included Dr. S. M. Goldstein, Dr. Max Stern, Dr. Snively, medical director, Newark Hospital, and Mr. Warner and son of the Maltbie Chemical Co.

Letters and telegrams of congratulations were received from many points. The floral decorations were a feature, the most striking piece being a reproduction in flowers of an airship, labeled "The Spirit of Paterson," the gift of Paterson citizens led by Mrs. Collins. The reception committee furnished and served refreshments to the visitors, who were first escorted through every department of the hospital.

Dr. Kenney is a member of the American Medical Association, the North Jersey Medical Society, the Essex County Medical Society, the New Jersey State Medical Association, the John A. Andrews Clinical Society; and secretary of the National Hospital Association. Myrtle Theatre, Brooklyn, N. Y. Itol Theatre, Windsor, Canada.

Nurse Personnel In Harlem Hospital Shows Radical Change Since Opening Four Years Ago Of School For Nurses

Colored Nurses Largely In The Majority, With 8 As Heads Of Wards; Term Of Study Now 3 Years; Full High School Course Needed

Four years, two months ago, Harlem Hospital, had twenty-eight graduate nurses on duty, of whom 18 were white and 10 colored. Sixteen of the white nurses were on day duty, two on night duty, as against four colored nurses on day tours and six on duty at night. All of the affiliated student nurses and six of the postgraduates were white. Eight supervising nurses were white.

At that time, January 1, 1923, the great depressions brought on the Harlem Hospital School of by over production and the consequent dumping of crops on the market thus causing the farmer to receive a great deal less than it has actually cost him to produce the crop in question. These great depressions only hurt. They hurt not only the farmer but they extend their influences into almost every phase of the country's economic life. This orderly marketing will prevent these sudden farm panics.

As a result of the work of this school, there are today 23 graduate nurses on duty, 21 colored, two white. There are also colored postgraduates, 75 nurse students, and 14 just enrolled as preliminary students, all colored.

The hospital officials say they are making good.

Graduates Hold Positions.

One of the members of the first class, Lurlene Vassell, R.N., is in charge of the operating room, one of the most responsible positions in the institution, and another, Heena Chandler, who was president of her class, is assistant to the

superintendent is Dr. Rudolph Rapp, and Mrs. Sadie J. O'Brien, R.N., has succeeded Miss Delmore. Under their splendid management, the Nurse Training School at Harlem has attained an unusually high rating. Instructors from Bellevue Hospital, attached to the Harlem School faculty, say the colored girls surpass, in many classes, the records of white girl students in the parent school.

In talking with Mrs. O'Brien, superintendent of nurses, it was learned that fifteen girls entered as probationers on February 1 last, and that the eighteen students who entered September 1, 1926, have qualified as juniors and were given their uniforms on February 1. This work is under the direct supervision of Miss Alice F. Brewer, R.N., assistant superintendent of nurses, who is assisted by a staff of instructors from Bellevue Hospital School, composed of Anna Grass, Anna Ziegler, R.N., Aileen Young, R.N., A. Merritt, R.N., and Dorothy Zanger, R.N., dietitian.

8-Hour Day For Students.

Since October 1, last, the student nurses have been given an 8-hour day, with classes all coming after 11 o'clock, most of them in the afternoon. The probationers, however, are in class rooms all day.

The wards are now being taken care of by a total of 38 graduate nurses and nine social workers, the latter going into the homes of the patients and keeping track of living conditions, with 85 student nurses who are assigned to ward duty as a part of their practical training.

Formerly there were only two classes, junior and senior, in the training school, but with a three-year course there has been added the intermediate class, coming between the two. The next graduating exercises is scheduled for the latter part of May, at which time student nurses who entered in September, 1924, and January, 1925, will hold commencement programs, but, as before stated most of them will remain for the full three years.

When the school was first established it was necessary to enroll three classes yearly, but the number of satisfactory and desirable applicants has increased to the extent that two classes yearly are all the school can take care of at present. And this despite increased accommodations made possible through taking over the building formerly used to house hospital workers in other departments. This building has been connected to the Nurses' Home by the erection of

covered bridge, adding 12 beds and use of the school. The Nurses' Home furnished accommodations for about 91, including staff and students. Enlargement of the probationers' class has been made possible by this additional room.

Staff of Lecturers.

It is an interesting matter to note that of the 85 student nurses assigned to ward duty, ten are postgraduates, coming from such distantly related spots as Massachusetts, Texas, South Carolina, Illinois, Virginia, the Virgin Islands, Missouri, Tennessee and Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.

The personnel of the training school, in addition to the superintendent, assistant superintendent and instructors, includes E. Rhinehart, R.N., B. Moore, R.N., and B. Wroldson, R.N., office assistants and nursing supervisors; C. Devine, R.N., night supervisor; J. Armstrong, R.N., supervisor of dispensary; Lurlene Vassell, R.N., charge of operating room; Rita Gluck, day, and Mary Connell, night, in charge of Nurses' Residence.

The staff of lecturers to training school classes is as follows: Drs. H. Eisberg, surgery; T. A. Martin and L. Browne, medicine; M. Gleich and A. deG. Smith, pediatrics; A. M. Sala, pathology; H. Vessell and S. Weintraub, communicable diseases; J. Kurzrock and J. Resnik, obstetrics; M. Schiller, eye; L. Hubby, ear; J. Braun, throat; S. Irgang, and V. Mendelsohn, dermatology; H. Goldman, public sanitation; M. Kelleher, psychiatry; G. Hyslop, nervous diseases; S. DiPalma, gynecology.

KINGS HOSPITAL NEST OF RACIAL HATE, IS CHARGE

Ugly charges of anti-Semitism and persistent persecution of Jewish physicians as well as patients at the Kings County Hospital were made yesterday by a committee of six prominent Jews who submitted detailed evidence to the New York State commissioner of public welfare.

The "hazing" early Monday morning of three Jewish internes by six doctors at the hospital has developed the present situation, which may result in an official "investigation" by the city authorities. The internes charge that the doctors broke into their rooms, forced them under ice-cold showers, tied them to bed-posts, beat them, and finally covered the bodies of two of them with shoe blacking.

Yesterday afternoon the six attackers who are free on \$500 bail were suspended by the medical board of the hospital, following a secret hearing which lasted all day.

K. K. K. Influence.

It is rumored that several members of the attacking party are members of the Ku Klux Klan. During the entire day preceding the "hazing" the accused men together with a group of internes had tried to incite the Jewish doctors to fight, according to Dr. Hyman Solovay, one of the three victims of the attack.

HARRIS CHARGES "COLOR LINE" IN N. Y. HOSPITALS

(By The Associated Negro Press)

New York City.—George W. Harris, former a dermatologist, in a statement addressed to Mayor Walker, charged that Negro physicians, nurses and patients are discriminated against in the city's hospitals, and asked the mayor to investigate these charges.

"There are no colored doctors and nurses on the staffs of Bellevue, King's County, or Fordham hospitals," he writes. "They are openly barred on account of their color." There are colored doctors slowly getting on the staff of Harlem Hospital. There is a "jim crow" nurse system and training school at Harlem.

"Colored doctors have been definitely barred because of their color at King's County Hospital. There has been one colored interne, we learn, at Metropolitan Hospital. Colored doctors have been practically barred, however, from the staff of Metropolitan Hospital, just as they have at Lincoln Hospital and the other city hospitals. Colored nurses have been definitely barred because of their color from the Bellevue Nurse Training School."

Orderly Complains of Hospital Discrimination

Has justice been meted out to *Amsterdam* *news* *1-13-27* Brown 19, orderlies at Harlem Hospital?

Both young men, originally from Philadelphia, were hired at the hospital on June 29 at a ten-dollar-a-week-three-meals-a-day salary. The working hours are from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.

According to Small, they are due to receive their present salary and a room in the dormitory, or \$60 a month with meals and room in the city. They have asked several times for a room and each time the answer has been "There are no rooms vacant for colored."

Last week, however, a new white orderly was hired at the hospital. Again, according to Small's statement, this orderly was given a room at once and he says there's space in the dormitory. Yet Brown and Small have never been given a room.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 26 1927

\$1,000,000 BUILDING

FOR NEGRO NURSES

Plans for Residence Connected
With Lincoln Hospital School
in the Bronx Approved.

The Lincoln Hospital School of Nursing, the only school for training negro young women to be registered nurses, will have a new \$1,000,000 school building and nurses' residence, it was announced yesterday. Final plans have been approved by Borough President Bruckner of the Bronx, Commissioner of Welfare Coler and Mrs. William B. Given Jr., representing the Lincoln Hospital Board.

Pleasants Pennington and Albert William Lewis, architects, have designed the building. The contract has been awarded to the Caldwell-Wingate Company.

The building will go up on the new site of the hospital at 141st Street, overlooking the Sound. The entrance will be on the boulevard side and there will be formal gardens, flanked by a curving staircase.

Besides sleeping quarters for the student nurses there will be a library, an auditorium with stage and scenery, and kitchens and dining rooms.

Lincoln Hospital was founded in 1839 as a home and hospital for aged and sick negroes. Several years ago it began training nurses. Six girls were graduated in 1906, but the school has so grown that a nurses' home has been considered necessary.

The hospital admits patients of any race.

N. Y. WORLD

JUN 27 1927

NEGRO NURSES' SCHOOL WILL COST \$1,000,000

Lincoln Hospital at 141st Street
to Have New Residence Addition—Plans Approved

The Lincoln Hospital School for Nursing, the first school for training Negro nurses for the degree of R. N., will have a new residence and school building. The plant, fully equipped, will cost \$1,000,000. Approval of plans has been made by Borough President Bruckner of the Bronx.

The hospital was inaugurated in 1839, as a home and infirmary for old and indigent Negroes. Its first location in 1841 was at the Hudson River and 51st Street. In 1843 it was incorporated and, with an endowment of \$5,000, moved to 40th Street and Fourth Avenue. A third location was found in 1849 at First Avenue, between 64th and 65th Streets. There the hospital remained until 1898 when, a larger and more complete home having become necessary, ground was bought at 141st Street, the present site. Twenty-nine years ago along with the Old People's Home the institution became a hospital for patients of both races, and there was established a school to teach Negro women nurses.

The new structure is to be built on the different levels of rocks which now mark the site. The entrance is to be on the boulevard side with a broad view of the river. One wing of the building will be used by graduate nurses and the other by undergraduates. Pleasants Pennington and Albert William Lewis are the architects.

Investigate Harlem Hospital

(NO. 2)

IF FOLLOWING such an investigation as we mentioned last week Harlem Hospital should find itself with a new superintendent—"a man of broader vision and a keener insight. . . . a sympathetic knowledge of human nature and human problems"—one of his earliest official acts would be to dispense with the services of Negroes on his staff who are of the hat-in-hand type; men who don't give a rap about

the progress of the Negro in the medical profession, or the welfare of the Negro patient and public, so long as they themselves are taken care of. Such Negroes do more to impede progress toward an amicable solution of the problem presented than the most Negro-hating white man.

WHITE MEN who find themselves at the head of anything which largely concerns Negroes are led too often to the conclusion that by surrounding themselves with Negroes who are afraid to speak out for what is justly theirs they appease the wrath of the masses of Negroes, and find a happy solution to problems with which they are faced, and are in turn left free to do as they please. In other words, they elect to sit on a sleeping volcano, rather than to surround themselves with men who are not afraid to give them accurate information on what they believe to be the true aspirations of their race.

THE PUBLIC has been led to believe that Negro physicians have been given equitable representation in Harlem Hospital, when, as a matter of fact, no such thing has occurred. The line-up in most of the city hospitals in the surgical, which is the ranking department, medical, gynecological, obstetric and other departments is as follows:

CHIEF SURGEON

VISITING SURGEONS

ASSISTANT VISITING SURGEONS

ADJUNCTS IN SURGERY

FOLLOWING demands of Negroes for representation in the hospitals of the city, and especially at Harlem Hospital, a new position was created, that of provisional adjunct. Adjunct, the lowest rank, is the highest rank a Negro has attained in Harlem Hospital, despite the fact that the administration of

Mayor Hylan showed a disposition to give Negro physicians the same rank that white physicians are given. The present Tammany administration is apparently adamant.

THUS it will be seen that little or no representation has been given, except as junior and senior internes, house physicians and surgeons (there are two Negroes in the latter class), and in the Out-Patient Department, all very well in their way, but none of which give the Negro doctor a voice above a whisper in the hospital's affairs.

YET, desire for these petty places and jealousy are already causing dissension in the Negro medical fraternity, when common-sense demands that they act as a unit. What Negroes need in Harlem Hospital—in fact, what all Negro Harlem needs—is an honest spokesman, a man of courage who can voice the sentiments of his people to white people—a man willing to sacrifice self for service

Investigate Harlem Hospital

IF MAYOR WALKER would make an honest-to-goodness investigation of conditions at Harlem Hospital, either personally or through such of his officials as are competent to conduct such an investigation, and follow this up with recommendations to the Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, based upon that investigation and these put into effect, we have no hesitancy in saying that the deplorable conditions which now exist there could be remedied.

CONDITIONS there are deplorable and, in all probability, will continue so until the root of the matter is got at and the causes removed. We believe that an impartial investigation of this city institution, approached from the standpoint of the superintendency, personnel and the patient, would reveal some of the disturbing elements which tend now to nullify its efficiency at the expense of the taxpayers of the city.

THE SUPERINTENDENCY: We believe that the present superintendent at Harlem Hospital should be removed and replaced with a man of broader vision and a keener insight into the shallowness of the problem many would believe to be ever present when white and colored people live and move in close proximity. Under the present superintendent conditions have grown steadily worse, leaving no other conclusion to be reached than that he is not the man for the job. We cannot escape the thought but that on a merit system which ignores race,

a man who possessed, in addition to medical qualifications, a broad sympathetic knowledge of human problems and human nature, would be able to prevent much of the dissension now rampant there. We do not care what his color is, or what race gave him birth; so it must not be inferred that we demand that the hospital be turned over entirely to Negroes from top to bottom. It must be remembered that Harlem Hospital is an institution of the City of New York, and that the Board of Trustees who govern it are appointed by the mayor. It serves all races and the appointment of its staff should be based on merit.

NEVERTHELESS, we disagree with the Negro physician who, in an interview with a reporter for The Amsterdam News, said that there are not enough Negro medical men skilled in the various branches of hospital work to man it. This is the same bugaboo raised against the use of an all-Negro personnel at the United States Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala. Yet, men were found who, in competitive examinations, convinced the United States Civil Service examiners that they could do the work, and they are doing it. This is the same bugaboo raised at Howard University, and in connection with the appointing of a Negro colonel for the 369th Infantry.

PERSONNEL: The personnel at Harlem Hospital should be no different from that of any other hospital under the control of the City of New York. Doctors, internes, nurses, orderlies, and other employees should be given appointments on a merit system which ignores race,

creed and the color of the applicant for the place. Under such a system we believe that Negroes would have proportionate representation in all the hospitals in the city, and a larger representation at Harlem Hospital, due to the fact that many Negro physicians would prefer to get experience and make contacts with those on whom their livelihood would most likely depend. If such a system is carried out in the city schools with a considerable degree of success, why is it impossible to use it in the city hospitals?

WHEN NEGROES first began to make demands for internships at Harlem Hospital propaganda was circulated to the effect that if they were successful all the white internes would resign; that white physicians would not work side by side with Negro physicians. Yet, Negroes were successful in their demands for internships and we do not know of the resignation of a single white interne.

PREJUDICE: There is a prejudice and racial discrimination at Harlem Hospital, which, seemingly, at least, has the approval of several of the members of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, and by the superintendent at the hospital. Otherwise, most of it could be removed almost overnight. Prejudice in all city institutions is easily controlled by those in authority, if they want to control it. Few white men in search of medical experience could be found who would deny themselves that experience on the ground that they dislike to associate with Negro physicians. The relationship between a white doctor and a Negro

patient is much closer than that between a white and Negro doctor in the same institution; so the white interne at his own expense or at the expense of or surgeon who does not care to come in contact with Negro physicians should certainly be barred from a hospital where nearly all of the patients are Negroes.

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Dr. W.C. Quinn Named Head of Diets Dept. At 5th Ave. Hospital

By C. EDWARD EPPS

Plainfield, N. J.—Dr. Walter Charles Quinn, who for several years has been in charge of the Whitney laboratory, endowed by Henry Whitney for research work in food chemistry and nutrition, has recently been appointed director of the special Diet Department of the Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York City. The Fifth Avenue Hospital is one of New York's most modern and expensive private hospitals.

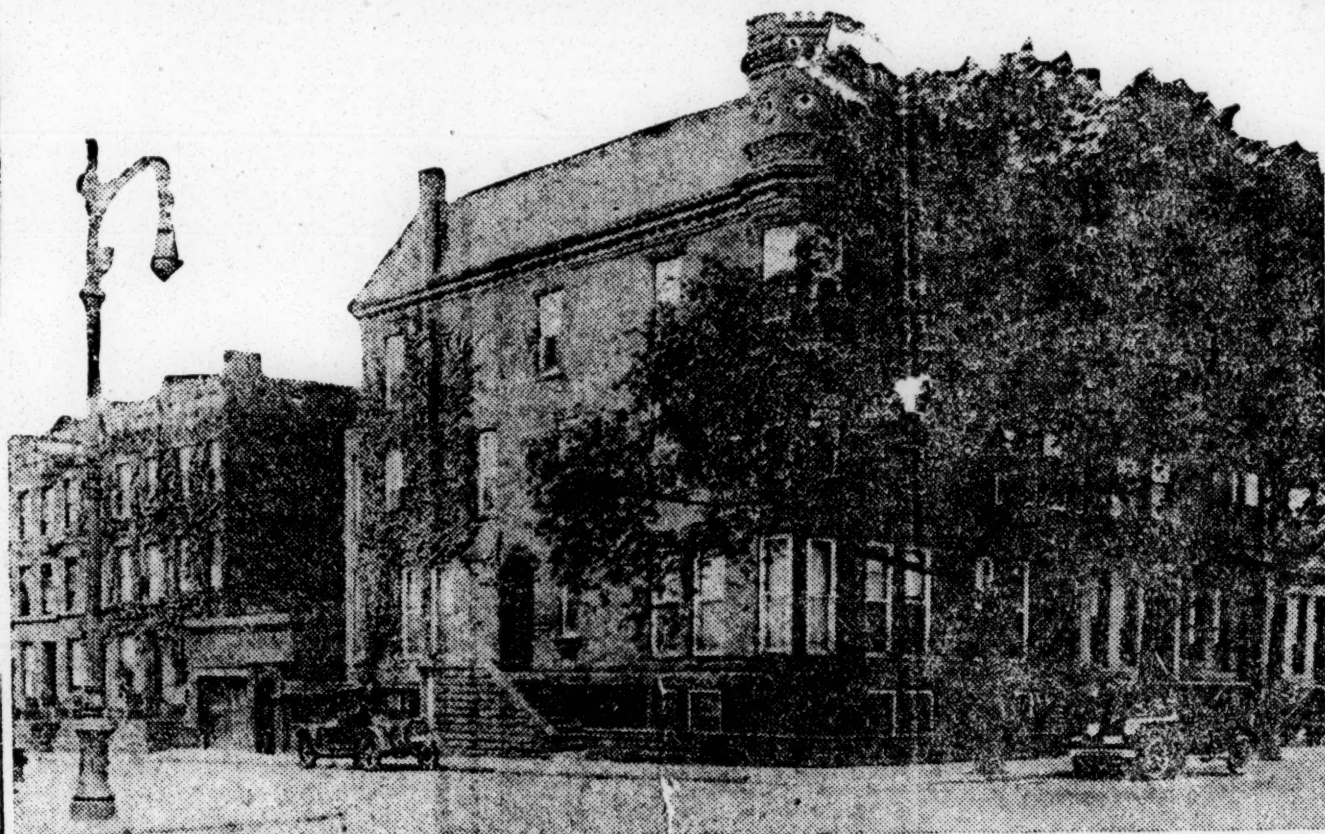
Dr. Quinn is a diet specialist and during the war served on the hospital ship Mercy, in charge of Special Diets. He received special commendation for his service in this capacity.

Dr. Quinn is also a chiropractor, being an honor graduate of the New York College of Chiropractic in the class of 1922. He was awarded a gold medal for efficient clinical work and the highest average in his studies for the 3 year of the course.

In addition to his work at the Whitney Laboratory, Dr. Quinn has found time to build a large and lucrative practice as a chiropractor, and numbers among his patients some of New York's and Plainfield's most prominent and wealthiest families. He is also chief electro phyno therapist at the Madison Avenue Private Hospital, 60th street and Madison avenue, New York City.

Dr. and Mrs. Quinn are prominent here in fraternal and social circles and have a palatial home at 723 Richmond street. They have a daughter Miss Dorothy Quinn, who is now a law student and a son Walter Charles jr. who is still in school.

HARLEM PHYSICIANS GET NEW SANITARIUM



Defender 3-5-27 Chicago Ill
Brunor's sanitarium, located at 137th St. and Edgcombe Ave., became the property of a group of well-known Harlem physicians and surgeons last week. Photo shows the hospital which will be merged with the Booker T. Washington sanitarium now on Seventh Ave. The opening of the new convalescent home is another sign of progress among our group in Harlem.

—Defender Photo.

WILMINGTON
NORTH CAROLINA

JAN 17 1927

COLORED HOSPITAL
MAKES FINE REPORTNegro Institution Doing
Fine Work In City; Ef-
forts Paying

The Community hospital, Wilmington's only negro infirmary has come to the end of another year of much marked success. The financial statement of the institution having been made public yesterday.

Under the direction of Dr. Foster Burnett and later of Salome Taylor, the institution has filled a great part in the negro life in this city.

The hospital is equipped with modern apparatus, has a modern X-ray operating room and the accommodation for thirteen patients.

An estimate of the work done during the past year and that has been done in the past will be shown on an analytical chart, showing the figures compiled covering the last year's period.

Receipts

Balance January 1, 1926	\$ 126.70
From Duke Endowment	553.85
Appropriations	2,799.68
From patients	2,541.30
Donations	294.27
Out clinic	47.10

Total \$6,362.90

Disbursements—Classified

Administration	\$1,841.21
Housekeeping	154.47
Laundry	345.44
Nursing	1,306.09
Med. and surgical	953.61
Dietary	1,176.72
House and property	112.92

Total hospital days	1,989
Total operations	124
Total births	28
Deaths (including still births)	8
Training School Department	
Nurses receiving diplomas	2
Number now in training	4
Out visits	200
Clinic cases	1,124

Needs of Hospital

Additional X-ray equipment.
Additional space for nurses.

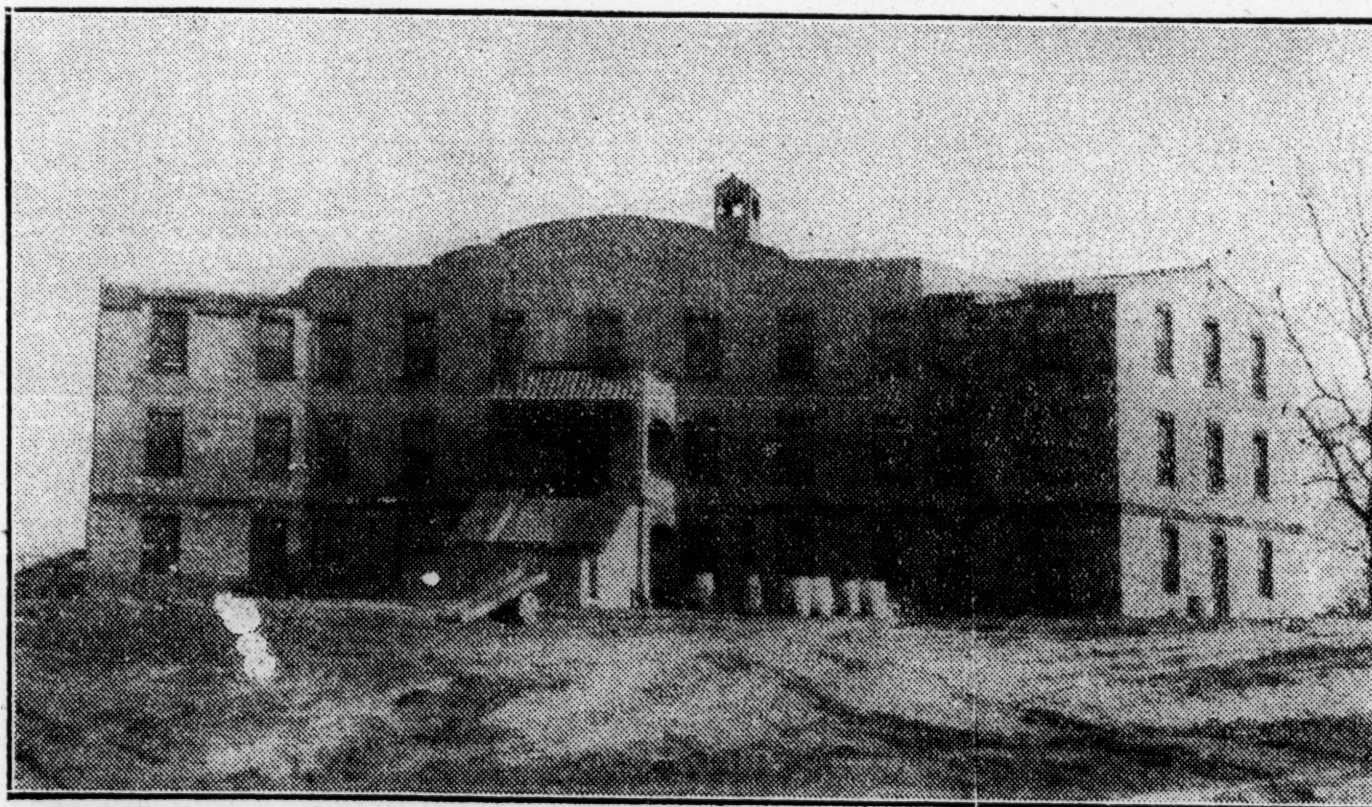
Donations

Donations are appreciated; beds are endowed.

Greensboro, N. C. News

APR 1 1927

NEGRO HOSPITAL HERE IS NEAR COMPLETION



Above picture shows the Richardson Memorial hospital for negroes, now about ready to be occupied. It is located on East Washington street, the site being high elevation and one of the best locations in the eastern section. While not all the money with which to pay off the indebtedness has been raised the greater part of it has been subscribed. The Richardson family here has made a liberal donation, while Mrs. E. Sternberger has provided for equipping the hospital with certain indispensable medical equipment. The negroes of the city have pledged \$10,000 as their part, and they are now busily engaged in making good this pledge.

NEGROES PRESSING
HOSPITAL CAMPAIGN

Henderson, N. C. Dispatch

Dr. P. A. Yoder, of State
Sanatorium, Addresses
Meeting Sunday

FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS

Money Being Raised for County
Hospital and Good Progress
in the Work is Being
Made Here

Under the leadership of Mrs. W. B. Waddill, county welfare superintendent, and some of the best known negroes in the county, the campaign under way by the negroes for the raising of \$5,000 for erection of a negro tuberculosis hospital is making progress, and approximately \$1,200 is already in hand toward the total fund sought, in the interest of the campaign. Dr. P. A. Yoder, clinic specialist of the State Sanatorium for Tuberculosis in Hoke county, and in charge of the negro building at the Sanatorium, addressed a mass meeting of the negroes here Sunday afternoon in the court house.

Dr. Yoder spoke in the highest terms of the gift of Mrs. S. T. Peace of the Scott Parker Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Vance county for white people, and warmly praised the efforts the negroes are making toward providing a hospital of their own.

Prof. J. A. Cotton, head of Henderson Institute, presided at Sunday's mass meeting, which was opened with a prayer by Rev. H. A. Ellis, pastor of the First Baptist church of Henderson. The crowd, estimated at 500, sang many of the familiar negro spirituals, to their own great delight and that of the sprinkling of well wishing white people who were present. Professor Cotton is chairman of the campaign being waged

in the county at this time for \$5,000 for a negro tubercular hospital, which is said to have aroused more interest, perhaps, than any movement ever undertaken by the negroes here. Many of them have contributed, and every adult member of the race in the county is to be given an opportunity to help in the cause. The matter has been presented in all of the negro churches in the city and the county within the past three months, and has met with eager and enthusiastic response. The negro school children are to undertake to furnish the hospital when it is completed. Its location has not been determined upon finally as yet.

Dr. Yoder, who is at present time conducting a tuberculosis clinic in Halifax county, was accompanied to Henderson by Dr. Z. P. Mitchell, county health officer for Halifax.

Dr. Yoder told of the early symptoms of tuberculosis, and emphasized the very great importance of early treatment of the disease. He also stressed the advice of the doctors that medicines are absolutely no good in treatment of tuberculosis, declaring that the principal treatment was absolute rest in bed, with plenty of good food and plenty of fresh air and sunshine. The speaker told of the difficulty in treating patients at their homes, because they would not observe these rules, and said that was why it was necessary to have hospital treatment. Hospital care for at least a few months, until the patient could learn how to take care of himself, was essential, said Dr. Yoder. He said it was impossible for the State to care for all tuberculosis patients in the State, and that it became necessary, therefore, to provide county hospitals, both for white and negro people.

The central committee in charge of the negroes' campaign consists of Prof. J. A. Cotton, chairman; Lelia Yancey, supervisor of colored schools in the county, as secretary; and Mrs. W. B. Waddill, treasurer, and C. C. Poole, John Bullock, of Middleburg; Dr. J. E. Baxter, Dr. S. M. Beckford, Dr. L. C. Rogers, D. H. Hawkins, Rev. W. S. Ravel, Rev. C. E. Norment, Rev. A. P. Eaton, Prof. J. Y. Eaton, J. A. Henderson, Prof. R. H. Adams, of Henderson Institute; and Dr. G. A. Edwards, president of Kittrell College. All, except Mrs. Waddill, are negroes.

Greensboro, N. C., News

MAR 31 1927

Plan For Negro Hospital Is Submitted At High Point

(Special to Daily News)

High Point, March 30.—A plan for building a negro hospital in High Point was presented to the city council here last night by Dr. J. T. Burrus. It is stated the project would not cost the city a penny, if the plan is followed, and a considerable sum would be obtained from the Duke foundation.

Dr. Burrus pointed out that High Point is in great need of such a hospital. At the present time the city provides only six beds in local hospitals for charity patients, he said, and these are not sufficient to accommodate more than a third of the patients needing charity treatment. The council took no definite action on the proposition, but appointed a committee to look into the matter.

GREENSBORO

N. C.

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GREENSBORO

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ISSUE OF

Will Seek to Raise Funds Toward \$10,000 Pledged by Negroes Of Greensboro.

The negro ministers' union of Greensboro will hold a public mass meeting at St. Matthew's M. E. church Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the interest of the L. Richardson Memorial hospital, which is now rapidly nearing completion.

Negroes of the city have already contributed around \$3,000 in cash toward the \$10,000 they were to raise and the ministers are asking each member of the race to bring at least \$1 to the meeting Sunday afternoon.

An appropriate program consisting of musical numbers and short talks concerning the great need for a completed and adequately equipped hospital for the negroes will be given.

Hickory, N. C.

AUG 16 1927 NO RACE PROBLEMS IN NORTH CAROLINA

State Hospital For The Negro Insane At Goldsboro Is Responsible

(Staff Correspondent.)

GOLDSBORO, August 13.—There is no race problem in North Carolina. There might have been at one time, but the negro problem has already been solved in this state, and other states, both in the north and south, attest the fact, and wonder at it. For it is only necessary to note what the people of North Carolina have done for the negro race, in the way of institutions for both the education of the fit, and for the treatment and care of the unfit, to understand why, in North Carolina, the white people understand the colored people better, and the colored people understand the white people better, than in any other state.

"Why, in North Carolina, if one of our children does not have two or three little colored boys to play with and grow up with, we feel that

a very important part of their education has been neglected," said a prominent North Carolina woman, the other day, as an example of the friendly feeling on the part of the people in the state toward the colored people.

Perhaps the most concrete examples of the state's interest in its colored people is to be found in the State Hospital for the Negro Insane at Goldsboro, which is conceded by Governor McLean and others to be one of the most efficiently administered institutions in the state, and one which is accomplishing untold results in bettering the condition of the colored people. An increasing number of patients are being sent home cured each year as the result of the application of modern medical and psychiatric science in the treatment of mental disorders. Dr. W. C. Linville is superintendent of the hospital, and Captain Nathan O'Berry, of Goldsboro, is chairman of the board of directors.

However, the scope of service of any institution cannot be greater than the amount of interest taken in it by its board of directors. But the state hospital at Goldsboro has continued to go forward each year in the amount of service remembered, because of the intense interest of the directors in the hospital.

But the principal story of the work being done by the hospital, dates from 1921, when the state law was changed and instead of having one board of directors for all the hospitals for the insane, as had been the case prior to this time, each institution was again given its individual board of directors. And as chairman of the new board, Captain O'Berry was selected.

Prior to this time, Captain O'Berry was usually known as a lumberman. But since he has been chairman of the board of directors of the hospital at Goldsboro, people there generally refer to him as follows:

"Captain Nathan O'Berry? Why, he is the man who runs the colored insane asylum. He used to be a lumberman, but lately he spends all of his time looking after the farm, and other things out there."

And that is about what has happened. He has found out that running a big state institution is just as big a job as cutting lumber and running sawmills, especially where the task of caring for a large group of unfortunate dependents is involved. And he has found the new task more satisfying, if anything, than that of cutting lumber. But he doesn't do this work alone. Not a bit of it. His is not a one man organization. He believes that every member of the board of directors

should work just as hard at the job of directing the institution as he does, and he sees to it that they do. And they do.

So it is that the entire board knows what is being done all the time. Just ask Dr. J. E. Iart, of Anson county, or Dr. John D. Robinson of Duplin, or E. W. Timberlake of Wake, W. P. Anderson of Wilson, C. P. Aycock of Beaufort, L. M. Blue of Scotland or R. T. Wade of Cartaret—the members of the board of directors, any question about the Goldsboro hospital, and any one of them will immediately begin an enthusiastic dissertation about "our" hospital, and "our" farm, and "our" hogs, and "our" watermelons—and even "our" niggers."

So it is that this hospital is today one of the outstanding state institutions, and especially because it is dedicated to the service of the unfortunate of the colored race.

Six years ago the farm which was a part of the hospital, was small and inadequate for the rapidly growing institution, though it had less 1,000 patients then as compared with 1,577 patients now, and 130 employees, including nurses and attendants. The farm has now been increased so that it at present embraces 1,065 acres, and the board has an option on 300 acres more that it hopes to buy soon, bringing the total acreage to 1,365. This land in being intensively cultivated, so that despite a steadily increasing population at the hospital, the present management has been able to steadily decrease the per capita cost of operation.

In 1923-24, the total cost of operating the hospital that fiscal year was \$260,000, with a per capita cost of 201 per patient, or about 50 cents per patient per day. For the fiscal year of 1925-26, the total cost of operation was \$244,561, with a per capita cost of but \$173 per patient for the year, or 44.3 cents per patient per day. From 1921 to 1924, the receipts from the farm averaged only about \$8,000 a year. The receipts from the farm last year amounted to \$17,361, and the income from the farm this year is expected to considerably surpass this figure. This \$17,361 represents the value of farm products over and above what were used by the hospital, and which may be regarded as profit, the total value of all farm produce having amounted to more than \$60,000.

This excellent showing has been made possible by the wise utilization of labor of the patients, the higher

grade patients who are physically sound doing most of the work on the farm and about the buildings. About 50 percent of the patients are able to work, and Dr. Linville, the superintendent has found that patients recover much more rapidly when engaged in doing some kind of work, though those who are insane require much more careful and sympathetic direction.

During the past year 444 patients were discharged and sent to their homes as cured, while a few years ago not more than 50 patients were cured in a year.

So it is that modern science, both in agriculture and in medicine, is doing much for the negro in North Carolina, through the various state institutions.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer

AUG 11 1927

FINE PROGRESS AT NEGRO HOSPITAL

Directors and Visitors See
Big Things Accomplished
at Goldsboro Institution

By LUCY LAY.

Goldsboro, Aug. 10.—“We look upon our task as a challenge to be met with all the resources God has put into our hands,” Dr. W. C. Linville, head of the State Hospital for the Colored Insane at Goldsboro, told a group of three-score interested officials and individuals who gathered at the institution today at the behest of Captain Nathan O'Berry, who, for the last six years has been chairman of the board of trustees and has given of his best efforts and thoughts to the institution.

A tour of inspection through green fields of fine corn, past the pasture lands, the thickly wooded tracts where timber is being taken and where careful re-planting is being done, down to the barns, the laundry, the power plant, the acres of sweet potatoes and acres of sorghum and watermelons, filled the time of the visitors during the morning, and at noon they were taken back to the spacious porch of the main building of the institution where nearly 1,500 insane Negro citizens of North Carolina are being cared for as State charges.

Capt. O'Berry Toastmaster.

Beneath the fine oaks which form a protecting guard for the main building, a huge table was spread and with Captain O'Berry as toastmaster, the guests were given a barbecue.

“We have come here,” said R. A. Doughton, Commissioner of Revenue, in response to Captain O'Berry's introduction, “to see what philanthropy and science have done for the afflicted of another race. This institution should be the pride of all the people of the State.

“The test of a civilization is the attitude towards its weaker members,” said Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh.

“North Carolina can now boast that we are measuring up to our responsibilities as to our dependents. What we have seen today can not but increase greatly our respect for North Carolina.”

“Experience Meeting.”

The occasion took on the likeness of an “experience meeting,” and among those who told of their impressions and paid tribute to the institution were Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson, of Goldsboro; Dr. W. E. Hart, and Mrs. Rosalind Redfearn, of Wadesboro; B. R. Lacy, of Raleigh, and Dr. Albert Anderson, of Raleigh.

“Our population has increased from 1,018 in 1923 to 1,467,” said Dr. Linville. “Yet as an encouraging fact we would have you note that in the year 1921 we were only able to send home as cured 56 patients, whereas this past year we dismissed 153 as cured. We are making every effort to take in the cases which are referred to us, and do the best work we can, ever holding in view the main purpose of the institution which is to reduce the amount of insanity in the State.”

“In the death of Dr. W. W. Faison, the former head of the institution, North Carolina lost one of the finest public servants the State ever had,” said Dr. Linville in paying tribute to him. “He was quiet unassuming, lovable, and there is not a patient in this place who did not feel keenly a loss in his death.

Two New Buildings.

Two new colony buildings for the highest classes of men patients, who work on the farm, have been built at a cost of only \$150 per patient. Formerly such patients had been confined in buildings which were erected at an average cost of about \$800. They prefer the new arrangement according to Dr. Linville, and no more effective encouragement for good work and good behavior can be held over them than the thought that they may be allowed to stay there.

Hospitals-1927

Durham, N. C., B. H.

MAY 13 1927

MANY VISITORS INSPECT LOCAL COLORED HOSPITAL

Visitors Shown Through by Hospital Officials

Visitor's day was observed Thursday at Lincoln hospital and scores of persons visited that institution during the afternoon, being shown the various departments of Dr. C. H. Shepard, superintendent, and other officers of the hospital. All of the departments of the hospital were open to the visitors and much interest was shown by them in the operation of the hospital.

The hospital had been put in perfect order from the basement to the third floor and the visitors had nothing but praise for the way the institution was conducted. The operating room on the top floor, held most of the attention of the visitors.

Greensboro, N. C., News

MAY 5 1927

NEW NEGRO HOSPITAL READY FOR PATIENTS

Richardson Memorial Hospital
For Negroes Is Formally
Opened for Service.

ALL DEPARTMENTS READY

The newly completed Richardson Memorial hospital for negroes, located on the lower end of East Washington street, was yesterday formally opened to the public. Several patients were received during the day and a full staff of experienced nurses was on duty. Although every department has not yet been thoroughly organized, the hospital yesterday was ready for any emergency and capable of giving service.

The new hospital, dedicated to the memory of the late L. Richardson, contains a total of 56 beds, two operating rooms on the upper floors and an emergency room on the ground floor. Every department is modernly equipped to give service. The rooms are large and well fitted up. The equipment includes all modern facilities used in medical and surgical treatment.

In the near future each department of the hospital will be supplied with a staff officer and assistants. The organization of the work of the hospital will take place in a few days, it was announced last night.

The new structure occupies a large plot of ground on the far end of East Washington street and is easily accessible by paved roads. It is of mission style architecture and presents an attractive appearance. The district surrounding the hospital is not thickly populated, and for that reason the location is a quiet one.

Vicks Co. Gives N. C. Hospital

GREENSBORO, N. C.—By a gift of \$50,000, L. Richardson, Sr., of Vicks Chemical Company, made possible the opening of a new colored hospital here.

Mrs. S. Steinberger gave \$10,000 for operating room equipment. The new staff heads are:

Surgical section, Dr. Parran Jarboe; medical section, Dr. D. W. Holt; obstetrical section, Dr. Frank A. Sharpe; pediatric section, Dr. Marion Y. Keith; orthopedic section, Dr. W. F. Cole; venereal section, Dr. J. A. Keiger; neurologic section, Dr. Wesley Taylor; ear, eye, nose and throat, Dr. C. W. Banner; public health section, Dr. C. C. Hudson; house surgeon, Dr. S. P. Sebastian.

Greensboro, N. C., News

APR 27 1927

DR. BURRUS WORKING TO GET A MUNICIPAL BRANCH ESTABLISHED FOR NEGROES

Dr. John T. Burrus, president of the High Point hospital, is continuing his effort to have a branch of a municipal hospital opened in High Point. After many weeks of work Dr. Burrus feels confident that he will go through with his plans and that within a comparatively short time High Point will be the proud owner of a hospital where the unfortunate colored folk of the city may be cared for at a small cost.

Members of the city council some time ago listened to a plan wherein substantial support could be obtained from the Duke Foundation Fund for the benefit of colored patients of the city, providing the city would do its part. After hearing Dr. Burrus, Mayor M. J. M. appointed a committee to work with the High Point hospital toward getting a branch municipal hospital established here. Since that time Dr. Burrus has appeared before the High Point Ministerial Association and the High Point school board and presented his plans. Committees have been appointed in each instance and Dr. Burrus said last night he felt confident his plans would materialize.

When Dr. Burrus appeared before the members of the school board Friday night and presented his plans, he told the school board officials that the dormitory of the old Normal and Industrial College would be the ideal place for such a hospital and urged that this be turned over by the school board that his plans could be continued.

A committee composed of Dr. D. A. Stanton, T. Wingate Andrews, John W. Hedrick, was appointed to investigate the proposition presented by Dr. Burrus. During his conversation last night Dr. Burrus said he felt fairly confident that the school board would decide to agree with him and help to carry out his plans.

Dr. Burrus says that High Point has provided nothing in the past in the way of building or equipment for the care of its sick. At the present time the city provides three beds in each of the hospitals here, making a total of six beds for those who are unable to provide for themselves. This, he said, probably takes care of one-third of the demand.

North Carolina.

Dr. Burrus is confident that in the not far distant future the city government must establish a municipal hospital if it remains in the class with other progressive cities in North Carolina. At the present time, he says, a branch of a municipal hospital for the colored people can be established here without the expenditure of one dollar of the city's money.

It has been pointed out by Dr. Burrus that such a branch may be established in High Point without the city having to spend any money and all that would be required, he said, would be the co-operation of a few of the leading men of the city. That co-operation is what he is working for now.

Greensboro, N. C., News

MAY 10 1927

Negro Hospital Here Selects Staff Of Leading Physicians

L. Richardson Memorial Hospital, to Be Dedicated May 27, Has
Chosen Leaders for Its Work—Dr. W. S. Rankin And H.
Smith Richardson to Speak at Dedication.

Chiefs of staff of the L. Richardson Memorial hospital were selected and the date for the formal opening and dedication of Greensboro's modern hospital for negroes was set at a meeting of the board of directors of the hospital held in the directors' room of the American Exchange National bank yesterday afternoon. Leaders in the medical and surgical profession of the city were named to serve at the hospital, which is to be

dedicated on the evening of May 27 at which time the speakers will be H. Smith Richardson, son of the man whose name the hospital bears, and Dr. W. S. Rankin, head of the health branch of the Duke foundation.

Appointed as chiefs yesterday by the hospital directors were:

Surgical section, Dr. Parran Jarboe; medical section, Dr. D. W. Holt; obstetrical section, Dr. Frank A. Sharpe; pediatric section, Dr. Marion Y. Keith; orthopedic section, Dr. W. F. Cole; venereal section, Dr. J. A. Keiger; neurologic section, Dr. Wesley Taylor; ear, eye, nose and throat, Dr. C. W. Banner; public health section, Dr. C. C. Hudson; house surgeon, Dr. S. P. Sebastian.

There will be a meeting of the chiefs of staffs at the L. Richardson Memorial hospital Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock for organization. While the hospital is now open for

the reception of patients, seven being there last evening, the formal opening will come with dedication. But no negro needing attention will be denied admittance at any time.

Announcement of the hospital personnel and of the date of dedication brings to full fruition a plan founded and carefully nursed here for the past few years. The large negro population has been without adequate hospital facilities and the negroes who a few years ago determined to have a hospital finally fitted up a residence that has done splendid work.

Contributions to the hospital fund were received from many individuals and sources, but it remained for the family of L. Richardson, Sr., founder of the Vicks Chemical company, to make possible the hospital and realization of long cherished hopes. A donation of \$50,000 from the Richardson family changed the idea of a hospital for negroes, a modern completely equipped institution, from a project to an actuality that is now in service. There must be raised yet a considerable sum before the hospital is out of debt. Mrs. S. Steinberger donated \$10,000 with which to equip the operating room.

Dr. Rankin, former secretary of the state board of health and one of the best informed men of the south, has long been interested in health work among negroes, and it was regarded as fitting by directors that he should be chosen for one of the dedicatory addresses. H. Smith Richardson, heading the big corporation set up by his father, will make the other address of the formal opening program.

DEDICATE A MODERN HOSPITAL

Greensboro Citizens
Formally Open Fine
Institution

WHITES BIG DONORS

Special to the Journal and Guide.

Greensboro, N. C., June 1.—Dedication of the L. Richardson Memorial Hospital for colored people took place here Friday evening of last week, when the principal speaker was Mr. H. Smith Richardson, son of the man whose name the hospital bears, and Dr. W. S. Rankin, head of the health branch of the Duke Foundation.

Formal dedication of this institution takes place as one of the most forward movements taken by Negro citizens, with the co-operation and genuine assistance of whites, in the South. The hospital was made possible through the contributions of many individuals, but it was the donation of the family of L. Richardson sr., founder of the Vick Chemical Company, which brought to realization the long cherished hopes. A donation of \$50,000 from the Richardson family made the hospital idea a reality. Another prominent donor was Mrs. S. Sternberger, who gave \$10,000 to equip the operating room.

Movement Started Years Ago

The movement to establish a hos-

pital for the colored citizens here started some years ago, growing out of the realization on the part of a group of local leaders of the race that the Negroes of Greensboro were without adequate hospital facilities, the same as they now are in most Southern cities. Following this realization, the colored people began the actual work towards their idea by fitting up a residence for a hospital which has done splendid work.

Their new L. Richardson Memorial Hospital is a modern and completely equipped institution, being probably the finest Negro hospital in the South.

Chiefs of Staff

The following physicians and surgeons comprise the chiefs of staff: Surgical section, Dr. Parran Jarboe; medical section, Dr. D. W. Holt; obstetrical section, Dr. Frank A. Sharpe; pediatric section, Dr. Martin Y. Keith; orthopedic section, Dr. W. F. Cole; venereal section, Dr. J. A. Keiger; neurologic section, Dr. Wesley Taylor; ear, eye, nose and throat, Dr. C. W. Banner; public health section, Dr. C. C. Hudson; house surgeon, Dr. S. P. Sebastian.

This staff was selected several days ago at a meeting of the board of directors of the hospital in the directors room of the American Exchange National Bank. The institution has been receiving patients for some weeks, but the formal opening took place last Friday.

High Point, N. C., Enterprise

MAY 28 1927

A HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES.

The formal dedication of the L. Richardson memorial hospital at Greensboro last night was an occasion of more than ordinary importance because it signalized the institution of a hospital for negroes. Nearly one-third of the people of Greensboro are negroes yet they have had no hospitalization of their own worthy of the name heretofore, we presume. Few cities in the south have anything like adequate hospitals for the whites and many have none for the negroes.

A new interest in hospitalization was created by Duke's will in the Carolinas. The benefits of that document assure increasing facilities for the treatment of the sick in the two states. They will be distributed, we assume, so that the negroes as well as the whites, will have improved guardianship of their health and well-being. Every citizen concerned over the fundamental welfare of the Carolinas will desire such distribution. The public health cannot be improved greatly without strict attention to the health needs of these who

are more than a third of the population.

But the Greensboro hospital was made possible through the generosity of members of the family of the late L. Richardson, founder of Vick Chemical company. It is a worthy thing the Richardson family has done and it should prove an inspirational suggestion to other white people possessed of money. The negroes need more hospitals, even as the whites need more, and the negroes probably need them worse.

LEADER

Finiston - Z.C.
JUN 10 1927

A HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

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white people possessed of money. The negroes need more hospitals, even as the whites need more, and the negroes probably need them worse.—High Point Enterprise.

Hospitals-1927

SOME NEGROES WHO ARE WANT- ING MORE SEGREGATION

(Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio)

Referring to the Mercy Hospital Association which recently opened a campaign in Cleveland for funds and members that is to close May 15, '27, an old patron of THE GAZETTE writes it as follows:

"No one would take exception to our doctors of this city if they would open a clinic and hospital, themselves, as some white doctors have that are owned and sustained by them. The objection is that when they appeal to the public to purchase and sustain a hospital, they will close the doors of every hospital in town in the faces of the Afro-American."

"As it is, Dr. Oliver A. Taylor is on the staff at St. Marks hospital, Dr. Garvin on the staff at Lakeside, Dr. Dale at Huron St., and Dr. Saunders, I learn, is the x-ray assistant at Charity hospital."

"I say and feel like many, that it is best to let well enough alone."

The Gazette agrees—we should let "well enough alone". If the "Negro" doctors, back of this Mercy hospital movement, must have a hospital "of their own" in this community, let them finance it and not hide behind a number of more or less prominent citizens of color whom they have put forward as sponsors of their drive on this community for funds to acquire what they wish. As our old patron well says, it is their appeal to the public for funds to which objection is raised particularly and it is this appeal that the public, particularly the Welfare Community Fund Association, should not heed. With other local hospital facilities, when the Lakeside unit now in the course of construction adjacent to Western Reserve, the new Huron Road hospital in East Cleveland, the St. Luke's hospital in Cleveland Heights, the Mt. Sinai hospital on E. 105th St. and the addition to the new City hospital are finished, Cleveland will have hospital facilities second to no other city of its size in the country, and equipped and manned with some of the greatest and ablest surgeons in the world. With the Mercy hospital in existence, the result of appeals for public funds, to satisfy the personal whims of a few local "Negro" doctors, nearly all of whom are but recent-comers to Cleveland from the South, all or nearly all the privileges and benefits derived from all other local hospitals, our people of this community would be called upon and eventually would be compelled to give up, to sacrifice. And what for? To satisfy the selfish ambition of a few (not all) local "Negro" doctors. Another reason why the great mass of the intelligent and thoughtful of our people in this city are unalterably opposed to loading another institution of the kind on this community to care for is that there is absolutely no need of any such thing. Furthermore, our

leading physicians of this city are opposed to it, too, as they should be. There is entirely too much segregation in Cleveland now, much of which our people from the South in recent years, are responsible for, without "Negroes" striving to unnecessarily add to it. A number of our local churches are struggling to get out of debt. All need financial support, likewise the Old Folk's home, to say nothing of other race dependencies, and our people of this community are not financially able to care for them. They are dependent upon white friends in the community. It seems to The Gazette that our local ministers' organizations should discourage rather than encourage all efforts to saddle another and an unnecessary burden on all the people of this community. It will only make their work all the harder and more difficult. There should be immediate organization for the very laudable purpose of acquainting our local friends of the other race, particularly with the facts given herewith and others.

Cleveland Starts Propaganda For Race-Controlled Hospital

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 24.—

"Toe! Cleveland need a Negro-controlled hospital" is the title of a campaign leaflet issued by the publicity committee of the Mercy Hospital Association. This is the first of a series of bulletins to be issued, according to Norman L. McGhee, chairman of the committee, to disseminate information on the campaign for \$220,000 to erect The Mercy Hospital. The leaflets are calculated to set forth clearly to the public the aims and purposes of those fostering the movement for the hospital.

Campaign headquarters of the Association were opened at 2210 E. 55th street on February 15th, and intensive work in the interest of the campaign has begun under the Director General, William R. Green, prominent lawyer and citizen of Cleveland. Dwight R. Williams, executive secretary, is in charge of headquarters, and definite plans for systematic conduct of the campaign are underway.

In the first leaflet, sundry facts regarding the need for the Mercy Hospital are outlined. Practically every question in the minds of those who will be solicited for subscriptions to the campaign have been anticipated and answers given. The idea of those sponsoring the hospital as to the question of segregation is presented and this indicates definitely their unalterable opposition to anything connected with the project tending to proscribe, limit, or restrict benefits or use of the hospital to any race, group or creed.

Wants Race People On Hospital Staff

CINCINNATI, O., May 12.—

(By A. N. P.)—Murphy Season-good, Mayor of Cincinnati, speaking before a white medical society, urged that Negro physicians and nurses be added to the staff of Cincinnati hospitals. He said that there was only one hospital in Cincinnati run by Negroes and that it lacked the proper equipment and that the physicians lacked the skill to perform operations like the white physicians. He declared that an up-to-date hospital for Negroes with the proper equipment would greatly aid the race, and mean much to Cincinnati.

Hospital Training For Race Doctors Essential Cleveland Report Says

CLEVELAND, O., March 10.—

One of the whys of a Negro controlled hospital in the city of Cleveland is definitely shown from a preliminary study just made by the publicity committee of the Mercy Hospital Association, of conditions throughout the country with reference to present facilities for Negro students in medicine to serve an internship in some accredited hospital following graduation.

The preliminary study recently made indicates that there are about one hundred Negro students graduating in medicine yearly. For this number of graduates there are only thirty-six places where they may serve internships. Of the 1,696 hospitals accredited throughout the United States, only 21 provide places for colored internes and of this 21, 14 are hospitals under the control of Negroes.

Recently the pre-requisites for practising have been raised in a large number of states, an essential qualification is a hospital interne year prior to being licensed to practise. A large number of medical colleges have adopted the requirement of a fifth year to be spent by medical students in service as an interne in an approved hospital before the M. D. degree is awarded.

According to the survey, the result of all this will mean that shortly the number of states and colleges requiring the interne year will become universal and unless some place is provided where Negro graduates in medicine may serve an internship following graduation, the end of the Negro as a medical practitioner is not far off.

Referring directly to Cleveland, the survey states:

"Cleveland is now recognized as one of the medical centers of the United States and has one of the finest and most thorough schools in the world and that medical school admits Negro students and gives them more or less a fair deal, and yet the same hospitals that allow them to train as medical students will not admit them as internes."

The last three medical graduates possessed all of the qualities and their scholastic standing was such as to give them their choice, yet no opening was made for them. The last graduate was a 'key man' in both college and medicine, yet he was refused an internship."

Sponsors of Mercy hospital are determined that the Negro medical graduates of the various medical schools in Ohio shall not be denied the privilege of an internship which is so necessary in securing license to practise in the various states.

Colored Hospital Opposed.

To the Editor of The Cleveland News:—That the great majority of the colored people of this community, which includes a majority of their leading doctors, are decidedly opposed to the establishment of the so-called Mercy hospital (colored), which a very few colored doctors are still trying to promote through an appeal to the public for funds, was evidenced for the third or fourth time, recently, by their failure to have a mass meeting at Mt. Zion Congregational temple and to have success with a free dinner in the Phillis Wheatley annex.

They were intended to promote their campaign for funds. Benjamin T. Johnson, director of their campaign, is a recent comer to the city from Canton and in the employ of the aforementioned colored doctors. He is asking the friends of the colored people of this city for \$220,000 which should NOT be contributed because there is no public need of a colored hospital in Cleveland. If the few colored doctors must have such a thing, let them finance it themselves, as others have done in other cities, and not ask the public for funds with which to do it.

The total indebtedness of the local colored churches is between \$600,000 and \$1,000,000. Many of them have drives on now with a view to raising funds to wipe out their indebtedness. If the public, friends of the colored people of this community, have money to contribute to assist my people, let them give it to the colored churches that sorely need it and not make the mistake of helping to promote a colored hospital to satisfy the overweening desire of a few colored doctors for jobs and publicity.

They can "make their contribution to medical science" through the medium of a private (colored) hospital established and maintained by themselves. The colored people of this community have a church indebtedness which they are wholly unable to liquidate. Then there is that \$158,000 indebtedness on the new Phillis Wheatley building which they have not as yet paid, as promised.

HARRY C. SMITH

Hospitals - 1927

Pennsylvania.

COURIER

Connellsville, Pa.

JAN 14 1927

**Colored Citizens
Turn Over \$1,196
To Hospital Fund**

The colored citizens of Connellsville and vicinity have turned over \$1,196.21 to the fund of the new Connellsville Hospital.

They raised \$1,204.01 and from this amount, \$7.80 was deducted for expenses—books and printing. Rev. R. D. Epps is treasurer of the organization which conducted the campaign.

Hospitals - 1927

NEW RIVERSIDE SANITARIUM

ANOTHER INSTITUTION TO RELIEVE SUFFERING HUMANITY

Nashville is to have another institution known as the New Riverside Sanitarium, according to the announcement made in the Nashville Banner, Sunday, Dec. 31st, which contained pictures of the proposed Sanitarium, together with a write-up giving as authentic the facts in connection therewith.

"A new Nashville institution is the Riverside Sanitarium and Institute for Negro people, on Young's lane, where both young women and men will be given practical instruction, the former in nursing and home making, and the latter in gardening and various trades, as well as house work."

At the left of the group pictured above is shown Mrs. N. H. Druillard, veteran educator, who went nearly forty years ago to spend eleven years as a missionary in Africa, and who is the founder and director of the new institution for Negroes here. Mrs. Druillard is affectionately known as "Mother D." to the thousands of young people with whom she has come in contact in her educational and religious work. More than twenty years of her more than a half century of service has been spent in this section.

Groups of the recently completed buildings of which there are eight in all, are shown above. At the top are shown the cottage of two of the faculty, and the girls' building beyond. In the other group reading from left to right are: The sanitarium building, the kitchen and dining room unit and the boys' building. Other buildings and extensive planting and beautification of the grounds are in the future program.

An institution which will mean much to the Negroes of Nashville is the Riverside Sanitarium and Institute on Young's lane recently opened, which was founded and is directed by

Mrs. N. H. Druillard, who has a record of more than half a century of educational and missionary service.

Nearly forty years ago Mrs. Druillard and her husband, the late Alma Druillard, went as missionaries to Africa, where he gained the confidence and friendship of Cecil Rhodes and where they spent 11 years in fruitful labors. Now, many years later, still vigorous in mind and body Mrs. Druillard is planning to spend her sunset years in work for the Negro race.

The institute will give instruction in nursing and home-making and in various trades for both young men and women, and much of the expenses of the pupils will be met by their labor.

Located only a mile from the city limits, and a half mile beyond Roger Williams, eight buildings have already been erected, and the sanitarium end of the institution has begun

NEW RIVERSIDE SANITARIUM

(Continued from Page 1.)
to function. Later the institute work will begin, with students selected from many applications already made.

The founder, Mrs. Druillard, has spent 20 years in this section, helping to write an important chapter in the history of education in the South in the Nashville Agricultural and Normal Institute and Sanitarium, located near Madison, which began in 1905. Now feeling that she can be spared from its work, she is planning to devote herself to a cause which makes a strong appeal to humanitarian impulses.

Mrs. Druillard's husband was a brother of the late Capt. J. P. Druillard of the Union army, who after the war between the states, married Miss Florence Kirkman of Nashville, sister of the late Van Leer Kirkman, and who became a prominent citizen of Nashville, residing here until his death. For some reason the two brothers chose to spell their family name differently, the Nashville branch using an "o."

Mr. and Mrs. Alma Druillard went to Africa as missionaries in 1888, the Seventh Day Adventists, with which faith they were identified, then doing

work in that country under the International Medical Missionary Association. Cecil Rhodes, whose name is written large in the history of the development of that country, and Leander Starr Jameson of Jameson raid fame, appreciating the service rendered by the missionaries, gave 12,000 acres of land to the cause in what is now Rhodesia, and which is today valuable farming land.

To Mr. Druillard personally 6,000 acres of land were conveyed and the last business transacted by him before his death in America, a number of years later was to deed this property to the International Medical Missionary Association.

During their eleven years' stay in Africa Mr. and Mrs. Druillard only

returned once to this country, to purchase furniture and equipment for a school and hospital. They returned from the foreign field in 1899 and Mrs. Druillard came to Nashville in 1905 after her husband's death. To the thousands of students who have known her influence, and many of whom have themselves gone out to establish health and religious centers in various sections of the country, she is affectionately known as "Mother D."

The site for the institution includes about twenty acres, picturesquely located overlooking the Cumberland river, and this will be planted and beautified. Gardening will be a speciality of the institute. The buildings already erected are of white frame, all supplied with running water, steam heat and electric light. The largest building in the plant is the sanitarium and there is a building for the girl students, another for the boys, a dining room and kitchen unit, a cottage containing Mrs. Druillard's office and living room, and cottage for her co-workers, Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Conser formerly of California, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Neal, formerly of Colorado.

The faculty of the institution will be white. A Negro woman physician, Dr. S. L. Grant, who nursed at Battle Creek, Mich., and who received her medical training at Meharry is associated with the sanitarium.

"The plan for the Riverside institution

is to make practical workers, who will be trained to be self supporting," said the founder to a Banner reporter. They can then go among their own people and teach things that are practical. The girls will be taught nursing, cooking and house work. The boy students will be taught trades, such as plumbing, masonry, gardening and also nursing and house work."

Small children will not be accepted as pupils, the program of study and work to be carried out being arranged for students 16 to 18 years of age. From the applicants a dozen girls and an equal number of boys will be

selected to form the first student body.

No formal opening for the institution has been held. "We are small and have to grow," says Mrs. Druillard with characteristic modesty, "but hope some day to have something worth while to show."

As the enterprise develops, more buildings will be erected, and these will be built by students being taught building trades. Those already built are attractively furnished, and the Riverside grounds already begin to resemble a little village.

Among those who have expressed interest in the new institution is Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek, Mich., who, is planning to visit Riverside on his next trip South. Those who are acquainted with the program of practical work and study planned there and who know of its founder's remarkable career in the field of Christian education and health training predict a wide field for usefulness for Nashville's latest educational project."

**BANNER
NASHVILLE, TENN.**

AUG 23 1927

NEGRO HOSPITALS HAVE POOR RATING

Hubbard Hospital, Nashville,
One of Few First-Class
Institutions.

That Hubbard hospital, operated in conjunction with Meharry Medical school, Nashville, has been placed in class A by the American Hospital Association on a par with white hospitals, is shown in a report by the association telling of the relatively wretched conditions in most other Negro hospitals of the country.

Because of the generally bad conditions found in Negro hospitals of the United States several years ago, according to the report, it seemed advisable to rate the Negro hospitals by different standards than required of the white hospitals. Hubbard hospital, however, made the plea that the same standard as for white hospitals be applied to it, and succeeded in recent years in getting sufficient funds through the General Education Board and from the Carnegie Foundation to enable it to secure an acceptable rating.

To consider a plan of action to solve the hospital problems confronting the colored people of the country, a conference was held at headquarters of the American Hospital Association in Chicago several days ago, in which representatives of the American Medical Association took part. This conference included two colored organizations, the National Hospital Association, which has recently been affiliated with the American Hospital Association, and the National Medical Association.

Investigation reveals, according to the report, that Negroes in the United States receive wretched care in hospitals for the Negro. Dr. M. T. MacEachern, associate director of the American College of Surgeons, stated that of about 200 hospitals catering to the care of colored people in the United States, not more than thirty reach the minimum standard requirements of the American College of Surgeons. This, he maintained, is a serious consideration when applied to the actual care of the sick, particularly in reference to early inaccurate diagnosis and the lack of scientific treatment.

"Poor hospital service reflects itself in high mortalities, chronic invalidism and high average days' stay in hospitals," said Dr. MacEachern. "We boast of the modern hospital as a natural part of the social and economic life of the American people. Why, therefore, should these conditions be permitted to exist in hospitals for the Negro?"

That the great national organizations leading the world today in hospital and medical progress, the American Hospital Association, the American College of Surgeons and the American Medical Association, with the co-operation of hospitals and the community, would rectify the conditions, was predicted by Dr. MacEachern.

When every hospital for the Negro is brought up to the minimum Negro requirements of physical facilities, organization and service, the colored people will have what they are justly entitled to, he said.

Splitting the Hospital Unit

CITY COUNCIL committee considering a negro hospital yesterday voted unanimously to buy a site for the new 40-bed negro hospital and construct it in the Fifth ward.

Their action, if followed by council, would split the city's hospital units and put them in different sections of town.

While the desire of Knoxville's colored population for their own hospital is admirable, we believe that negro doctors themselves will agree that the new negro hospital should be built at General hospital. Keeping the two together has many advantages. Dividing them has many disadvantages.

Construction of a new hospital would mean, buying a complete set of new medical equipment, a new X-ray, a new laboratory, new instruments.

It would mean that the city would have to maintain a separate executive staff for both hospitals.

It would mean that specialists would have to go between the two hospitals to do their work.

With the two hospitals together, the same laboratory could be used. Much of the same equipment could be used and doctors would find all of their patients in a single unit.

Division of the two hospitals would mean division of hospital funds. Merging the two hospitals would mean merging of funds—and the ultimate growth of General hospital into one of the most modern institutions.

Colored folks, we believe, will agree that the hospitals should not be built apart, but together, so that the staffs and equipment of both will be available to the other.

NEWS-SENTINEL
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

SEP 26 1927

DUKES GIVEN T-B JOB

To Build Negro Unit to Sanatorium for \$35,000.

Contract for the construction of the negro unit to Beverly Hills sanatorium has been let to W. T. Dukes, contractor and builder, at \$35,000.

The new building unit will be a two-story brick, 97x45 feet. Construction will begin at once. Baumann & Baumann are the architects.

DISCUSS HOSPITAL FUND

Propose Raising of \$1,000,000 for Negro Institutions

By United Press

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—A fund of \$1,000,000 for improving and establishing new negro hospitals, especially in the south, is being discussed here in a conference of American Hospital association officials and negro representatives.

Dr. H. M. Green of Knoxville, president of the National Hospital association, the negro hospital organization, is one of the leading representatives. Other negro representatives are L. A. West of Memphis and J. A. Kennedy of Newark, N. J.

NEWS-SENTINEL
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

OCT 20 1927

DR. GREEN AT CONVENTION

Was Only Negro Delegate Among 5000 at Convention.

Dr. H. M. Green of Knoxville was the only negro delegate at the American Hospital association's convention in Minneapolis last week. There were 5000 delegates present. He has just returned. The head of a negro hospital in Chicago also attended as Dr. Green's guest.

The Knoxville doctor is the head of the Negro Hospital Association of the World.

NEWS-SENTINEL
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

AUG 18 1927

KARNS FAVORS COLORED UNIT FOR HOSPITAL

Believes Connection With General Advisable; Colored Society Differs.

Establishment of a negro hospital in connection with General hospital is favored by City Manager Karns. This would give the

new branch the benefit of the General hospital equipment and the aid, when needed, of its staff, he said.

He believes, however, that the institution should be operated by negro physicians so far as possible. The regular hospital staff could be used for X-ray and other cases requiring special appliances, he said.

"However, I don't suppose the present council will take any further action on the project," Mr. Karns said. "The council committee will probably not have its report ready during the present council term."

The Hospital committee which had investigated the advisability of establishing a colored unit failed to report at the council meeting Tuesday night when the Medical society committee recommended that General hospital be closed to "pay" patients and that it should continue service for negro patients.

Want Separate Hospital

Members of the Colored Medical society of Knoxville today issued a reply to the Knox County Medical society asserting the need of a separate hospital for negroes, and declaring that there is an ample supply of trained negro doctors and nurses to operate such a hospital.

"We have colored physicians finishing from class 'A' schools yearly, from both white and colored schools, who have no place to serve on internship," the letter says. "They go to the same schools, take the same classes, pass the same state boards, and they should be able to give efficient service to their own people. Our colored physicians and nurses are not even given an opportunity to serve their own people in the Knoxville General hospital."

"Why don't the members of the committee come out in the open and state their real reason for fighting a colored hospital? We are separated in every other institution supported by the community. For instance, our schools are separated. It seems inconsistent to assume that we have efficient teachers and not efficient doctors, internes and nurses."

The letter is signed by E. O. Southwick, D. D. S., president of the society, and P. L. Bryant, M. D., secretary.

AUG 17 1927

WOULD CLOSE HOSPITAL TO PAY PATIENTS

Medical Society Advises City Not to Build Separate Hospital for Negroes.

Plans for a separate negro hospital were condemned as wasteful and unnecessary last night in a communication to city council from a special committee appointed by the Knox County Medical society.

It recommended that the city rather than build a separate negro hospital, exclude pay patients from general hospital—on which they are now reported to be losing money.

The committee's letter to council was read by Dr. L. S. Sheddan and signed by Dr. Sheddan, Dr. R. G. Reaves, Dr. W. P. Wood, Dr. Albert G. Kern and Dr. Louis A. Haun.

"We of the committee feel that the city would do well to close Knoxville General hospital to the treatment of private patients," the communication said. "There is no reason why the taxpayers should be called upon to furnish accommodations for private patients, either white or black. It is pre-eminently the function of the municipality to furnish facilities for caring for the indigent population."

Report Balked

The committee on the negro hospital, including Councilman Monday, Guynes and Fulton, did not report after the communication was read. They had previously agreed to recommend the immediate purchase of a separate site for the structure.

The colored population, the medical committeemen said, now has adequate hospital care at General hospital and is now receiving the same treatment as white patients.

"By building a separate building for the colored indigent he is deprived of the best service that can be had in the city," the communication stated. "It will be

impossible to secure competent colored internes, nurses and specialists to attend the indigent colored patients."

In addition, the doctors declared that it would be an economic waste to maintain a separate equipment and a separate staff in two hospitals when one will suffice."

NEWS-SENTINEL
KNOXVILLE, TENN.

AUG 9 1927

TO RECOMMEND NEGRO HOSPITAL

Committee Agrees to Urge 40-Bed Structure.

Immediate steps toward purchase of a site and construction of a new 40-bed negro hospital will be recommended to City council at its meeting Tuesday.

The committee on the negro hospital met yesterday at City Hall. They quickly agreed both on a site and general plans for the proposed structure with City Manager Karns and Welfare Director Haynes.

More than \$4400 is available out of the \$96,000 improvement bonds on hand to go ahead with purchase of the site and architectural work, city officials said. The structure itself can be financed out of the \$200,000 improvement bonds now being issued.

Members of the committee, including Councilmen Fulton, Monday and Guynes, agreed that there is need for the immediate construction of a hospital for colored patients.

More Room at General

Construction of the new negro hospital, under present plans, will permit the city to remove negro patients from General hospital, thus providing additional room for white patients there.

Forty beds, the committeemen decided, will be adequate to care for the needs of practically all negro patients in the city and allow sufficient excess to care for increases caused by growth of population for several years.

HOUSTON NEGRO HOSPITAL WILL OPEN ON MAY 15

According to announcement issued by Prof. I. M. Terrell, superintendent of the Houston Negro Hospital, this new ~~deem~~ ^{necessary} institution will throw open its door to the public on Sunday, May 15. The hospital is located at Elgin Avenue and Ennis Street, Third Ward, and represents a \$80,000 gift from J. S. Conlinan, local philanthropist.

Saturday, May 14, will be "moving day," in connection with the hospital, and the following day the institution will begin ^{operation} ~~operation~~ for the benefit of the members of the colored race in this community.

Superintendent Terrell, who played an important part in securing the hospital, has been steadily on the job since its dedication, and he is anxious that our people visit the hospital on May 15, and inspect one of the most modern and best appointed institutions of its kind in America.

Oil City Medicos Plan For Hospital

Special to The Informer.

Beaumont, Tex., Aug. 23—The Oil City Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Society met last Friday night, with Dr. H. E. Jones, Jr., in their regular monthly session with President ~~Pernette~~ ^{Pernette} presiding. After the program of the evening, the following unfinished business was taken up: The hospital in ~~Potts~~ ^{Potts} addition was discussed, and a committee appointed to confer with Dr. Rhone ~~at that~~ ^{at that} institution. Plans were also discussed for a booth at Southeast Texas Fair and Dr. Wm. F. Tyler was appointed chairman of that committee.

The financial roll call was next, and the following absentees were discussed with the understanding that no drastic action would be taken against them until next meeting, viz: Dr. B. L. Duhe, R. A. Ferrand, J. W. Smith, J. C. Wallace, D. G. Baker, P. R. Stewart, L. G. Phillips, Fleming, C. E. Geter, S. H. Shelton. Resolutions that were read by Dr. W. A. Roberts, at the funeral of our deceased co-worker, Dr. J. C. Sheffield, were spread upon the minutes and a letter of recognition from relatives also.

An exceptionally refreshing menu was served by Mrs. H. E. Jones, Jr.

Hospital 8-1927

TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.
JUL 2 1927

WHITES TO AID HOSPITAL DRIVE

**Prominent Men to Help
Raise \$100,000 for Col-
ored Institution.**

It was stated at the campaign headquarters of the colored community hospital that letters were being received from prominent white persons assuring the committee of their support in its effort to raise \$100,000 among the white citizens of Richmond to supplement the \$100,000 already subscribed by the colored people.

Those who have already agreed to serve on the white advisory committee are: J. Scott Parrish, Oliver J. Sands, H. M. Smith, Jr., H. W. Jackson, H. W. Rountree, W. H. Schwarschild, John Stewart Bryan, Coleman Wortham, Colonel C. P. Hasbrook and Douglas Gordon.

Following the suggestion of one of the members of the white advisory committee the management of the campaign has decided to establish memorials in the hospital of \$500 and \$1,000 each to be given by some of the white people of Richmond in memory of their faithful colored friends.

John T. Taylor, president of the Second Street Savings Bank, and manager of the Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company, and A. W. Holmes, grand master of the National Ideal Benefit Society, are in charge of campaign among the white people.

The workers in the white division will start Tuesday morning to raise the \$100,000 allotted to the white division.

TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

JUL 30 1927

COLORED HOSPITAL

QUOTA IS \$100,000

**Ask That Amount From
White Friends—Like
Sum Raised.**

A careful check up of the reports made by the colored workers in the

final campaign meeting for the Richmond Colored Community Hospital shows that the colored people exceeded their quota of \$100,000, with several reports yet to come in.

It was stated at the headquarters of the campaign committee that invitations had been sent to a number of prominent white citizens requesting them to accept a place on the white advisory committee, which will co-operate with the colored committee in its efforts to secure the subscription of an additional \$100,000 from the white people of the city.

The board of directors of the hospital will meet Friday to formally approve the contract submitted by John T. Wilson & Company for the construction of the building. It is hoped that the white division will have given its quota within the next ten days in order that the actual construction of the hospital can be started at once.

R. L. Jordan, chairman of the campaign committee, stated today that assurances were being received from prominent white persons that they would be glad to help in the movement and expressed confidence that the money from the white people would be readily subscribed.

TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

JUL 31 1927

For the Colored Hospital.

To Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—After the movement for a colored hospital had been endorsed, the plans submitted to and approved by the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city, the Chamber of Commerce and the public press, it was hoped that this would be a sufficient guarantee that the movement was meritorious, and that little need be said relative to the causes and conditions which make necessary the organization of a colored hospital in Richmond.

Since opposition has been voiced by a correspondent in your issue of June 24, it may be recalled that the humanitarian spirit has always been recognized as one of the highest attributes of any race. Therefore, when the colored people of this community or of any other, become interested in matters of health, living conditions and things charitable, it is a hopeful sign of their progress and growing capacity for self-protection, self-government and future development.

As evidence of this advancement the colored people of Richmond propose to establish a hospital of their own, where adequate facilities for the scientific care and treatment of the sick who are able

to afford such ministration, and for those whose limited means would preclude their admission to an institution noted for the skilful treatment of complicated diseases.

Since the practice of medicine and surgery deals with human life and limb as does the practice of no other profession in the world, colored physicians and surgeons should have hospital practice and hospital experience. These all-important qualifications cannot be attained in the city of Richmond, since colored physicians and surgeons are not permitted to operate upon nor to treat their colored patients in white hospitals.

And notwithstanding the number of hospitals in this city, yet it is true that the needy, sick and suffering poor of the negro race are often necessarily turned away for lack of room. This fact makes it all the more essential for us to provide a hospital home for the proper care and cure of our own sick, and where our own physicians and surgeons may practice. The hospital proposed will meet every requirement of our growing population for a hundred years to come. Are we to be criticised for making plans for the present and future? Is it wrong to strive for the things that are worthwhile? Must we apologize for reaching out for new and praiseworthy attainments?

With the above suggestions

to the causes, needs and possible future of Community Hospital, in which the active interest of the colored people is centered, it is hoped that we shall have the kindly consideration of all white people, whose generous impulses are moved to succor the sick and save the unfortunate from the multiplied ills of human life.

THEODORE W. JONES.
Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND
VIRGINIA

AUG 4 - 1927

COLORED HOSPITAL WHITE FUND GROWS

**Total of \$30,000 Contributed;
Planning to Reach Goal
of \$100,000.**

Subscriptions by white citizens and organizations to the Colored Community hospital fund totaled \$30,000 today, it was reported.

Virginia

Among the contributions was \$1,000 from the American Tobacco Company. Meanwhile, G. Jeter Jones, heading the committee of white citizens aiding in the campaign, was completing the organization of his committee preparatory to completing the \$100,000 fund.

Negro citizens have subscribed \$100,000 and the white people of Richmond are being asked for \$100,000.

The institution will be open to a Richmond physicians with Negro patients, and is expected to fill an acute need for hospitalization service among the Negroes.

TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

AUG 5 1927

Whites Subscribe \$30,000 Toward Colored Hospital

Richmond's contributions to the Colored Community Hospital fund is steadily increasing. \$30,000 have been subscribed by the white citizens of the city, it was announced yesterday.

One of the largest single contributions received so far is \$1,000 from the American Tobacco Company. The committee, headed by G. Jeter Jones, is completing arrangements for a drive which will carry the subscription list past the \$100,000 mark. This amount has already been contributed by colored citizens and the white citizens are asked to duplicate it.

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA
JUL 26 1927

P. LORILLARD GIVES TO NEGRO HOSPITAL

**Whitlock Branch Contributes
\$2,500; Other Concerns
Also Make Big Gifts.**

Gift of \$2,500 to the fund for the Negro Hospital of Richmond by the Whitlock branch of P. Lorillard & Co., was announced today by the committee in charge. It was also announced that Larus & Brother Co. and Liggett & Myers had also made large gifts, but the amounts were not made public.

These gifts brought up to \$23,000 the total so far raised by the white people of Richmond in their efforts to raise \$100,000 to match a similar amount already raised by the Negroes of Richmond.

To complete the total to be raised by the white people, a conference was called yesterday afternoon and a committee headed by G. Jeter Jones was formed to make an active canvass. Every effort will be made to raise the needed \$77,000 without delay.

TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.
JUL 24 1927

More About the Negro Hospital.

OPPOSING the projected negro hospital in Richmond, in which a large number of white people and colored people are profoundly interested, a correspondent apparently thinks there is already sufficient hospital accommodation here for our colored people. She mentions St. Philip's Hospital, the clinics of the Medical College of Virginia, the Sarah Jones Hospital, the Retreat for the Sick, the activities of the beneficent Instructive Visiting Nurses Association and a few other facilities and agencies.

Well, the clinics do not provide hospitalization, of course; the Retreat for the Sick maintains only twenty beds for colored patients; the Sarah G. Jones Memorial Hospital, which is very small, will be sold and the proceeds will be applied to the new hospital; the Visiting Nurses, helpful and beautiful though their work is, cannot be considered hospital equipment; and the City Home and other refuges for the destitute should not be taken into account. And even with all the hospitals and wards already in Richmond counted, there are for the hospitalization of approximately 70,000 colored people in this old city just—235 beds!

Our correspondent speaks of what the white people have done for the colored people as though what they had done and are doing was rather a matter of grace and great generosity. Apart from the fact that all civilized people recognize the obligation resting upon their shoulders to care for those who cannot care for themselves, it might well be asked who brought the negroes to America? White people of course—of the North and of the South, and the traders of the North kept on bringing them long after Virginia, for instance, had forbidden further importation—and it is, therefore, especially and peculiarly the duty of the white people of the United States to look after and care for the colored people of the United States.

But this backtracks into history. We are trying to consider today, and these colored people of ours, here in Richmond, are no more begging for charity than our own white people beg for charity when they seek support for the many agencies maintained from the Community Chest. Already, they have bought and paid for the land on which they will erect their hospital; already they have raised among themselves the sum of \$100,000, and they ask their white friends—and we have bragged a great deal about the friendship

that exists between the races here—for help to the extent of the comparatively small sum of \$100,000.

They are entitled to a hospital of their own, where their own schooled physicians and surgeons may practice, where those of them who are abundantly able to pay for hospitalization may be treated without loss of self-respect, where they may undergo surgery and recuperate—instead of having to go, as is now the case, to Washington or Baltimore or some other city, and where other well-to-do negroes from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia and other neighboring States may procure adequate scientific treatment among their own people.

The hospital has been approved by the Governor of Virginia, the Mayor of Richmond, the Chamber of Commerce, the Endorsement Committee, and by a number of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in Richmond. They did not endorse it without investigation, and they, with Richmond's newspapers, are no more in favor of "negro membership in the City Council" than is our correspondent.

TIMES-DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

JUL 24 1927

John M. Miller for Negro Hospital.
To Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—It has been my pleasure and privilege to subscribe to the fund for the building of a hospital for the colored people of Richmond. Our colored population is deserving of the support and co-operation of the white people of the city.

It seems to me among their greatest needs is improvement of health and housing conditions.

I sincerely trust that the sum needed for the building of the hospital will be promptly forthcoming, and that the housing conditions of the colored people of Richmond will soon receive the best attention, not only of the city authorities, but of the citizenship at large. The health and living conditions of the colored people is of the utmost importance, not only to the colored people, but of the white people with whom they come in daily contact.

With best wishes for the success of the campaign, I am

JOHN M. MILLER, JR.

More About the Negro Hospital.
To Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Much has been said about another negro hospital for Richmond. We are willing that negroes should have another hospital; but we do not see why so much of the expense should fall upon the whites to establish it, and probably to keep it up after it has been established. If it were a necessity for the negroes of the city, it would be more reasonable; but it is not a necessity.

The negroes want an institution completely under their control, though acquired, as so many of their privileges and benefits have been acquired, at the expense of the whites. Very little has been said in your columns of what the whites have done and are still doing in the prevention of disease among negroes and in furnishing hospital facilities for them.

In St. Philip's Hospital, a colored institution of no mean size and importance, the negroes are treated by the best physicians in the city, and, if not able to pay, are taken free of charge. In connection with the hospital there is a school for the training of negro nurses.

The Medical College gives free treatment, including surgical operations, and medicine for a nominal sum, to thousands of negroes yearly, also free examinations for tuberculosis. And the State provides a sanitarium where negroes affected with tuberculosis are received free of charge.

Thousands of obstetrical cases are attended to yearly in this city. Nurses from the Instructive Visiting Nurses' Association take charge of these cases; and whenever a case is complicated, the patient is removed in the city ambulance to the hospital, where she receives the best attention. The Retreat for the Sick has always taken colored patients free of charge, when they have been unable to pay. The City Home cares for sick negroes, as well as for whites, as long as they need medical attention. The Sarah Jones Hospital is solely for the use of negroes.

This call for another exclusively negro hospital is along the line of repeated demands for all negro teachers in negro schools, for negro membership in the City Council and on the Board of Education, which demands have appeared in somewhat recent letters written by leaders among the negroes and published in your columns.

As to the idea of our building a hospital to repay the loyalty of pre-war slaves to their masters, not all slaves were loyal, many of them joining the United States Army against the South; and when the South was defeated, there were certain whites in Richmond that were forced to call on Federal officials for protection against the depredations of their former slaves.

If the negroes want another hospital, by all means let them get it, but without trying to impose further burdens on the white people. With the \$100,000 they have raised among themselves for this purpose, and with the money that has already been contributed by white persons, they can erect and equip a hospital of moderate size, with accommodations sufficient for their needs, especially when we consider

that all these other above-mentioned charitable institutions run whites are open to them free charge.

PLAIN SPEAKER
Richmond, Va., July 20, 1927.

RICHMOND

VIRGINIA

JUL 14 1927

FUNDS SOUGHT FOR COLORED HOSPITAL

Leading Citizen of City Endorse Plan to Erect New Institution.

The campaign now underway among the white people of Richmond for contributions to the colored hospital fund is meeting with a generous response, it was reported by the campaign committee today.

Many unsolicited contributions and letters of endorsement are being received daily among those coming in yesterday being the following from a local minister:

"I am a preacher with a very small salary, and several dependent children, but I am greatly interested in the proposed colored hospital which is greatly needed. I enclose a ~~TIME~~ with every expression of good will, but the trifle is all I can possibly give."

James J. Pollard, real estate operator, in a letter received by the campaign committee yesterday expressed his approval of the hospital plan.

"This city needs a colored hospital and the plan to build one has my wholehearted support. The calls for aid from our colored citizens have been so infrequent that they should have a ready response in the hearts of the white people."

"Aside from the humanitarian standpoint, few white people in Richmond realize what a big asset the colored people are from a commercial standpoint and it does seem that we should do everything we can to help these people who have contributed so much to our prosperity by their loyalty and industry. Let all the white people take this opportunity of showing the colored citizens that we appreciate them as law-abiding citizens."

Hospital - 1927

TIMES-DISPATCH RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 18 1927

Report \$42,268 Raised for Colored Hospital

Yesterday it was reported \$42,268 had been raised of the \$200,000 being solicited for the new colored hospital adjoining Union University. The drive for funds opened here June 10 and will close June 25. It is hoped \$100,000 will be raised among colored people of the city, and the remainder among the white citizens.

Three sections have already reported being "over the top." Rose W. Tyler, wife of Dr. M. H. Tyler, of South Richmond, reported the largest amount raised to date, with a total of \$1,850. Colored postal employees have been organized to aid the drive, headed by James O. Harris, Jr. W. G. Singleton heads the colored custom house employees in this work.

TIMES-DISPATCH RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 10 1927

TO BUILD HOSPITAL FOR COLORED PEOPLE

Campaign Is Launched to Raise \$200,000 Fund.

Nearly 500 workers today will launch a campaign for a \$200,000 hospital for colored people, to be known as the Richmond Community Hospital. Both the white and colored people of Richmond will be asked to contribute liberally to the undertaking. Headquarters have been established at 200 East Clay Street, from which the colored workers will canvass every section of the city.

The need for the proposed hospital is declared to be urgent. A site already has been obtained at a cost of \$12,000 adjoining the campus of Virginia Union University. The hospital will be a three-story building of handsome architectural design and modernly appointed throughout.

B. L. Jordan, secretary-manager of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia, is chairman of the campaign committee, and M. A. Norrell is directing the campaign. Virginia Randolph, winner of the Harmon award and prominent in educational work among negroes, is secretary of the committee.

RICHMOND VIRGINIA

JUN 17 1927

GET \$42,268 FOR COLORED HOSPITAL

Workers in Community Campaign Striving to Attain Goal in Drive.

Workers in the colored hospital campaign, with a total of \$200,000 for a modern hospital for on a tract adjoining University, reported today a total of \$42,268 raised since June 10, at which time the drive began. The drive will close June 25, and in that time the colored community hopes to raise the sum, and to obtain from citizens the remaining \$100,000.

Three divisions in the campaign have already oversubscribed their quotas, it was announced today. Rose W. Tyler, wife of Dr. M. H. Tyler, of South Richmond, has reported the largest amount raised by any one worker. The quota of the South Richmond district is \$2,000, of which amount this worker reported \$1,850. Colored postal employees were organized under the leadership of James O. Harris, Jr. The movement received the endorsement of this group and the division will match the achievement of the colored custom house employees, which, under the leadership of W. G. Singleton, was the 100 per cent. division.

Father Joseph Schmutz, assistant pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, was the principal speaker of the meeting last night. He stressed the need of a hospital in Richmond for negroes which will be unrestricted in any way. He pledged his support to the movement and urged the workers assembled to greater activities.

Dr. W. H. Stokes, president of the Hospital Association, also addressed the workers. Large gifts reported last night were as follows: Office force, Richmond Beneficial Insurance Company, \$515; board of directors of Southern Aid Society of Virginia, \$2,370; clerks of the I. O. St. Luke, \$2,987. The Southern Aid Society and the Richmond Beneficial had previously reported \$5,300 and \$2,500 respectively.

B. L. Jordan, chairman of the campaign committee, presided and appealed to the workers to go over the half-way mark at the next meeting, which will be held at the headquarters, 200 East Clay street, Monday at 8:30.

RICHMOND VIRGINIA

JUN 9 1927

\$200,000 COLORED HOSPITAL PLANNED

Community Campaign for Necessary Funds Will Open Here on Friday.

A hospital for colored people, that will cost \$200,000, is planned for erection in Richmond in the immediate future and a campaign to be known as the Richmond Community Hospital campaign will be officially launched in Richmond among both white and colored people tomorrow to raise the necessary funds, it was announced this afternoon.

The drive will last for fifteen days and has the endorsement of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce and a number of the leading business men of the city. Some 500 workers attended the initial meeting at the campaign headquarters, 200 East Clay street, yesterday afternoon.

A substantial portion of the amount needed has already been subscribed by the colored business and professional men of the city, and the concerted drive will cover every section of the city, which has been divided into ten districts, each of which has been assessed a quota.

The site upon which the hospital will be built comprises two and one-half acres and adjoins the campus of the Virginia Union University. It was purchased at a cost of \$12,000.

This same association that is fostering the drive owns the hospital building now at 406 East Baker street, and, according to the announcement, the present building has proved totally inadequate to accommodate the needs of persons applying for admission. All of the holdings of the association are free of debt, it was stated today.

The hospital, for which plans have been drawn, and a considerable amount of estimating done, is to be a commodious three-story building of brick, with stone trimmings. Its front will be handsome, with tall Corinthian columns ornamenting it. The structure is the latest in design, and will be probably the most elaborate colored hospital in the South. Its operating rooms are extensive.

B. L. Jordan, secretary-manager of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia, is chairman of the campaign committee, and M. A. Norrell is directing the

Virginia.

RAISE \$55,000 FOR HOSPITAL

RICHMOND, Va. — With pledges totaling \$55,000, an announcement has been made that the contract for the erection of the community hospital has been let.

RICHMOND VIRGINIA

JUN 30 1927

NEGROES EXCEED HOSPITAL QUOTA

Check of Reports of Campaign Indicates More Than \$100,000 Was Raised.

A careful check-up of the reports made by the colored workers in the final campaign meeting for the Richmond colored community hospital, held on last Monday night, shows that the colored people exceeded their quota of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars, with several reports yet to come in.

It was stated at the headquarters of the campaign committee that invitations had been sent to a number of prominent white citizens requesting them to accept a place on the white advisory committee, which will cooperate with the colored committee in its efforts to secure the subscription of an additional one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars from the white people of this city.

The board of directors of the hospital will meet on Friday to formally approve the contract submitted by John T. Wilson & Company for the construction of the building. It is hoped that the white division will have given its quota within the next ten days, in order that the actual construction of the hospital can be started at once.

B. L. Jordan, chairman of the campaign committee, stated today that assurances were being received from prominent white persons that they would be glad to help in the movement and expressed confidence that the money from the white people would be readily subscribed.

campaign. Virginia Randolph, winner of the Harmon award and prominent in educational work among negroes, is secretary of the committee.

Rev. W. H. Stokes is president of the association to erect the hospital. Rev. W. T. Johnson is secretary and B. L. Jordan, treasurer. The board of directors is composed of pastors of the leading colored churches, physicians and colored social workers.

Also prominently connected with the movement are: Maggie L. Walker, Margaret R. Johnson, Ora B. Stokes, Rev. A. W. Brown, I. Hamilton Carter, Eliza Norrell, Dr. F. D. Brown, John H. Mabrey, Mary V. Binga, Malinda Jackson, Marion Jordan Steptoe, Rev. W. E. Brown, John T. Taylor, A. W. Holmes, Vera Bolling, A. L. Morton, J. O. West, James T. Carter and W. S. Morgan.

RICHMOND VIRGINIA

JUN 11 1927

NEGRO HOSPITAL FUND IS \$20,217 First Day's Efforts in Richmond Community Campaign Nets Tenths of Goal.

The first day's effort of the Richmond community hospital campaign netted \$20,217, it was announced today. The drive is to raise \$200,000 for the building of a colored hospital on land already paid for, adjoining Union University.

Between now and June 25 the campaign will be carried into every section of the city. Work is at present being conducted mainly in the colored section of the city. When its resources have been exhausted, and it is expected that the largest single sum ever raised by the colored community will be the result, the white citizens will be the more strongly appealed to.

W. G. Simmons, custodian of the customs house, brought in the best report for the first day's work. He reported 100 per cent. subscription. It was announced today that the Southern Aid Society and its employees had contributed a total of \$5,090 to the fund.

A special program on behalf of the drive is to be given in colored churches of the city. Following sermons on the subject there will be three-minute speakers. Dr. A. W. Brown, pastor of the Sixth Mount Zion Baptist church, the church of John Jasper, heads the church committee of the campaign. His group has been assigned a quota of approximately \$20,000.

Negro Hospital Projects

The gradual but definite trend toward an increase in colored hospital projects in Southern communities is evidence that our group is becoming more and more aroused to the seriousness of the situation affecting our well being through inadequate hospitalization. The colored citizens of Greensboro, N. C., with the co-operation of local white citizens, have just opened a modernly equipped Negro hospital. In Richmond a campaign is on among the colored people, who are being ably supported by the white newspapers and public, for funds to erect a hospital at a cost of not less than \$200,000. Newport News has just conducted a drive for funds for the expansion of the usefulness of Whittaker Memorial Hospital, while there are hospital movements aborning among Negroes in several other cities.

It is good that our group have come to realize that if we are to have adequate and proper hospital facilities in the South, we must provide them ourselves. Time may be somewhere in the distant when Christian brotherhood will have advanced to the point where no hospital will close its doors against any patient because of race. But that is an ideal to which our civilization has not yet attained, and by no means must we go on suffering a condition which we ourselves might remedy while awaiting a brighter civilization to come to our rescue. In every case noted where efforts have been launched by Negroes to have a hospital of their own, their white neighbors have gone equally as far and farther in advancing the projects. This in itself testifies to the fact that we are moving toward that day of Christian brotherhood of all races, and also evidences the fact that the very best way on earth to hasten that day is to do things ourselves that will command the attention and support of others.

We need to apply our strength to these hospital enterprises. Our churches, fraternal organizations and other organized bodies would render a distant service toward race advancement by taking a leading part in fostering them. Most of the ludicrous fear people used to have of being treated in hospitals has vanished, but the sick of our group in Southern communities still have a feeling of uneasiness when advised to take hospital treatment. This is not because they entertain any doubts as to the efficacy of the therapeutic treatment in store for them, but they are very much in doubt about what the civilities are going to be, even in white hospitals where their segregated presence is tolerated. The white public understands these things as well as we do, and they as readily wish they were not. They, too, realize that the best and quickest remedy for them is Negro hospitals, operated and manned by Negroes, hence they liberally support these projects wherever instituted. Let us have more of them.

TIMES-DISPATCH RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 25 1927

\$68,000 CONTRIBUTED TO COLORED HOSPITAL

Will Seek \$100,000 From Local White Citizens.

Donations amounting to more than \$68,000 for the colored community hospital campaign were announced yesterday at headquarters, 200 East Clay Street. Colored ministers of the city have been asked to meet at a luncheon this afternoon at 1 o'clock at campaign headquarters.

To aid the campaign in its efforts to raise \$100,000 among the white citizens of Richmond, a white advisory committee is being formed. A place on the committee has been accepted by several prominent citizens. John T. Wilson and Company have submitted the contract for the construction of the hospital. The board of directors of the hospital has given the contract its unanimous approval.

TIMES-DISPATCH RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 27 1927

DRIVE IS CONTINUED FOR NEGRO HOSPITAL

Belief Expressed That \$100,000 Will Be Raised.

While total returns from the drive for \$100,000 among the colored people of the city for the colored community hospital were not available yesterday, it is believed that the full amount will be reported at the meeting of workers at campaign headquarters, 200 East Clay Street, tonight at 8 o'clock. A drive for an additional \$100,000 will be started among the white people of the city tomorrow.

John Stewart Bryan and Coleman Wortham have accepted places on the white advisory board which will assist in the campaign among the white people of the community. W. A. Clark has pledged his co-operation. It is reported. A committee of thirty widely known persons will be selected for the white advisory committee in the campaign.

The raising of \$2,000 by Fifth Street Baptist Church at the services yesterday was reported. Up to Saturday night a total of \$84,568 had been contributed. Rosa Taylor, of the I. V. N. A., has raised \$2,000 among the colored people, the largest amount raised by an individual so far.

TIMES-DISPATCH RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 28 1927

CONTRIBUTE HALF OF HOSPITAL FUND

Negroes Pledge \$100,000. Will Ask Same Amount From Whites.

The campaign among the colored people for the Community Hospital closed last night with a total of \$92,806. While the campaign officially came to a close, a number of additional reports are expected during the week which will carry the colored division over its quota of \$100,000. A number of the colored churches and organizations notified the management that their contributions would be reported as soon as their governing bodies met.

Preliminary steps to organize for the campaign among the white race were taken yesterday, and it is expected that the quota of this division will be raised before the end of the week. A meeting of the white advisory committee is scheduled for the end of the week. A number of contributions are being received daily at headquarters of the campaign from the white people of the city.

M. A. Norrell, director of the campaign, in thanking the workers, said the campaign was most remarkable in that it had the support of every element of the colored population. "The white people," he said, "will show in this effort that they are the real friends of the Richmond negro. They will give the \$100,000 as cheerfully as you have worked for this worthy cause."

RICHMOND, VA.

COLORED WORKERS BUSY FOR HOSPITAL

White People of Richmond Also to Aid Campaign to Raise \$100,000.

The colored sections of the city are being combed today by the workers for the Colored Community Hospital Drive, preparatory in an effort to

raise the \$100,000 apportioned to the colored people in the schedule time. Maggie L. Walker, director of the business division, stated on yesterday that the full quota of this division would be reported at the meeting of workers tonight and that she would be ready to work in the campaign among the white people.

The colored pastors of the city will meet in a luncheon conference at 1 P. M. today to make plans to put the church division over. This division is headed by Dr. A. W. Brown, pastor of the Sixth Mt. Zion Baptist church. James O. West, director of the solicitors division, reported that six of his ten divisions are already over and that the others are working hard to make their quota before tonight.

B. L. Jordan, chairman of the campaign, states that the campaign among the white people will begin in earnest on Monday as he is convinced from reports in hand that the colored people of this city will have given their quota by that time. He also stated that he is confident that the white division will go over immediately and called attention to an offer made by the white people of Winston-Salem, N. C., to give \$100,000 if the colored people of that city raised \$25,000 for a colored Y. M. C. A. He believes white Richmond will do as well as white Winston-Salem.

RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 28 1927

COLORED HOSPITAL PROJECT APPROVED

Endorsement Committee of Richmond Lauds Endeavor, Commends Race Here.

Endorsement of the plan of colored citizens of Richmond to build a colored hospital here at a cost of about \$200,000 has been voted by the endorsement committee of Richmond. Coleman Wortham, chairman, has notified leaders of the movement to raise the building fund. The endorsement committee was formed at a time when campaigns for money were numerous to analyze appeals and report on their validity.

Mr. Wortham's letter to B. L. Jordan M. A. Norrell, Virginia Randolph, Rev. L. H. Dickerson and James T. Carter, who are directing the community hospital campaign, follows:

"The endorsement committee of the city of Richmond, having met with your committee and having heard your statements, heartily approves the proposed plan for the erection of a colored hospital on the Hartshorn College tract at an estimated cost of \$200,000; and commends this undertaking to the citizens of the city of Richmond as being worthy of their support.

Deserve City's Esteem.

"In reaching this conclusion the endorsement committee was greatly influenced by the fact that the colored citizens of Richmond have gained and deserve the esteem of the whole community. And the endorsement committee feels that in view of the statement by your committee, that the colored people of Richmond, though numbering less than one-third of the population, had willingly accepted the responsibility of raising one-half of the total cost of the proposed hospital, it is not only an opportunity for, but an obligation upon the city to contribute the balance of this sum.

"The endorsement committee ventures to express the conviction that the citizens of Richmond will see in this undertaking another and valuable means for strengthening the friendly relationship between the races, and improving the living conditions in this community."

Endorsement of the campaign has also come from the executive committee of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. President E. B. Sydnor wrote in part as follows:

"Object Is Worthy One."

"The object of your undertaking is a most worthy one and should appeal to all of our citizens. The negro citizens of Richmond have made a splendid record for themselves, of which the members of the Chamber of Commerce are justly proud, and this campaign is a substantial evidence of their progress and development."

Mayor J. Fulmer Bright wrote to directors of the hospital campaign:

"Scientifically and economically, such an institution will prove of great value to the city, and will be a welcome addition to our present excellent hospital facilities. This drive for a building dedicated to a science, the sole purpose of which is the alleviation of human suffering and the cure of disease, will appeal to all, and I predict a generous response."

Hospitals - 1927

West Virginia.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Intelligence
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have not been announced.

NEGROES SEEK FUND TO EQUIP HOSPITAL

J. S. Edwards, president, and W. C. Cook, treasurer, of the Negro hospital at Fairmont, are in Wheeling soliciting funds to equip the institution. They are carrying on a \$5,000 drive throughout the state. Everyone, of all races, is to be asked to contribute ten cents toward the equipment, according to Mr. Cook, who arrived here Tuesday night. The two men start soliciting today.

The hospital is located on Holbert avenue, Fairmont, and is for all Negroes of West Virginia.